

Vulcan Advocate

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VULCAN, ALBERTA MARCH 10 1915

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INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD
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3 Feeds For 1 Cent.
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No need to worry over the rise in flour.
Quaker Flour 100 lbs., \$4. first patent.
Every Sack Guaranteed.

Shorts and Bran. Large stock on hand
Lowest Prices. Best Quality.

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LAND

Recent negotiations have placed us
in direct touch with the
means of interesting American land buyers in
Alberta farm property.

If you have any land for sale you are assured
the best chance of selling by placing your
listings with us.

If you wish to buy land, we have a large selec-
tion of the choicest grain and stock farms in
the Vulcan district.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS

All persons owning dogs are hereby
notified that the taxes must be paid on
or before Monday, March 15th, otherwise
the animals will be pound.

FRANK KAISER,
Constable,
Vulcan.

LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sew-
ing by the day.
Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block

MISS MABEL COLWELL

Sell Your Old Accounts! We
will buy them. Send them to-day.
Crown Mercantile Agencies, Cal-
gary.

Feed Corn

We are expecting a large ship-
ment of feed corn in the course
of the next few days, and
would have you place your
orders now. Just the thing for
your stock.

**FANNING MILLS ALSO ON
HAND**

**Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY, LIMITED**

POST CARDS

Vulcan Views
Ice Carnival Hockey Team
Ladies Hockey Team
Views of Big Storm etc.
Portraits from \$4.50 to \$10
per dozen.
Views taken of farm stock,
by appointment.
Everything in the realm of
photography

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Kodak Finishing and Developing

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BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING
F. SMART VULCAN

WHEN YOU WANT

COAL

GET IT AT THE
NATIONAL ELEVATOR
LETHBRIDGE
IMPERIAL LUMP
COAL
BEST IN THE WEST
\$5.30 PER TON

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**AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN**
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to
C. B. SHIMP
Box 57, Vulcan.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**Ladies and Gent's Clothes
Cleaned Pressed and Repaired**

PETER GILLESPIE,

**Best Workmanship
Guaranteed**
**French Dry Cleaning
a Specialty**
Suits Made to Measure
Opposite Depot Vulcan

Feed Grinder

Chopping done every day
of the week.

At **CRIS'S LIVERY BARN.**

A. Gagnon

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Patriotism and Production

Notwithstanding the short no-
tice that was given locally of the
Patriotism and Production meet-
ing that was held in Vulcan on
Thursday afternoon last, there was
a splendid audience who listened
with interest to the two very able
speakers, Mr. W. H. Fairfield,
superintendent of the Dominion
Experimental farm, Lethbridge,
and Mr. E. S. Archibald, Do-
minion livestock husbandman, of
Ottawa.

The address of Mr. Fairfield was
along the lines of crop production
and the best manner in which the
farmer could get the most out of
his land. Taking the stand that
with the present war raging, there
would be much feeding to be done.
Armies were for the most part
composed of men, who during
times of peace were productive and
builders, during war they were
destructive and did nothing to in-
crease the production of food
stuffs. This presented an oppor-
tunity for high prices in food
stuffs, and the duty of Canada to-
day lay in producing sufficient to
make a greater contribution to-
wards feeding the millions of men
who were at war as well as those
who could no longer till the soil
for various reasons.

The way in which Canada could
help Europe and at the same time
help herself was by means of the
farm, and the speaker enlarged
upon such pertinent topics as
summer fallow, weeds, discing,
ploughing and harrowing and con-
trolling drifting of the soil. He
also spoke on the question of grow-
ing fodder corn and said that ex-
periments at Lethbridge had shown
the commercial feasibility of grow-
ing corn in this country.

Mr. Archibald who followed,
spoke on the question of the live-
stock branch of agriculture, and
his remarks upon this very inter-
esting question were listened to
with marked attention. He in-
terested his audience in his re-
marks about the present price of
stock, explaining, in some measure,
why it was so. Questions were
put to both speakers and the meet-
ing was at any time open to the
audience who had the opportunity
of getting the opinion of the speak-
ers on any question they might
desire.

The chair was occupied by Mr.
Glover.

W.I. Meeting

About thirty-six ladies were
present at the March meeting of
the Women's Institute. The pro-
gram was one of the brightest and
most interesting that has been
given.

After the routine of business,
Mrs. Schenck told of the visit to
Carmangay, for the benefit of those
who were unable to go.

Mrs. Hall's paper on "Women's
duty to herself" brought forth
many helpful ideas, showing care-
ful preparation and much fore-
thought.

The subject of "the family
course" was dealt with by Mrs.
Howes in a very able manner.
This paper was marked by origi-
nality, but withal was thorough-
ly practical. Both papers aroused
lively discussion.

The report of the Women's In-
stitute Convention at Olds was
then given. A number of the
lectures from the Convention are
to be printed in full and sent to
the various institutes at a later
date, when the members will be
able to get the speeches in greater
detail than was possible in the re-
port made by the delegate.

Mrs. Knowles demonstrated an
excellent meat dish, which all
were allowed to sample.

Six new members were enrolled
at the close of the meeting.

Vulcan team worked up to maxi-
mum point to score, and although
they had the best of the game as
regards the play, being for the
most part on a vigorous offensive,
they never managed to register a
single goal.

The only goal that was scored
during the whole of the game fell
to Carmangay, who managed to
get it during the first period, and
they were pretty well satisfied to
defeat the Vulcan team after hav-
ing suffered the same treatment at
the hands of their opponents when
they visited Vulcan.

The line-up of the Vulcan team
was as follows:

Goal, Mrs. Morton; point, Nora
Rutten; c. point, G. Rutten; c.,
Mrs. Beardsley; l.w., Mrs. Steeves;
r.w. Mrs. Nelson; both teams play-
ing six aside.

One of the factors that militated
against the Vulcan players was the
rink, which was much longer and
narrower than the Vulcan rink.

After the game, the Carmangay
team entertained the visitors to
dinner, and the Vulcan ladies had
a very good time notwithstanding
the fact that they lost the game.

Curling

The Vulcan rink has been visit-
ed twice during the past week by
outside rinks. Champion curlers
were here on Wednesday evening
and on Friday two rinks from
Nanton arrived on the morning
train to play off the return visit.

The Champion curlers had it all
their own way with the local rinks
for certain of their numbers were
indeed curlers, having graduated
through various bonspiels in Mani-
toba. However, the games were
very enjoyable, although in the
first game the score was 15 to 4,
and in the second 12 to 4 in favor
of Champion.

The Vulcan rinks were:
Messrs. Jones, Flood, Hall and
F. Elves skip; and Messrs. Trail,
Wolfe, Pentland and Nelson skip.
The first game with Nanton was
of an even nature. Vulcan, how-
ever, managed to win out on the
last end after a game that was
anybody's. The score in their
favor was 11 to 8. The rinks
were:

Nanton. Messrs. Mathews,
Smith Legler and Donnelly, skip.
Vulcan. Messrs. Wolfe, Lebow,
Pentland and Reeves, skip.

The rinks in the second game
were:

Nanton. Messrs. Hallett, Don-
nelly, Legler and Patterson, skip.
Vulcan. Messrs. Mitchell, Kah-
les, Nelson and Hall, skip.

The game resulted in a win for
Nanton by a score of 15 to 3.

Grimes-Lyman

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed-
ward Grimes, of Northfield,
Minnesota, was the scene of a
pretty wedding when their daugh-
ter, Alice Angie, became the bride
of Mr. Maurice George Lyman, of
Vulcan, Alberta, son of Mr. and
Mrs. George D. Lyman, of North-
field.

The ceremony took place on
Wednesday, February 24th, the
Rev. Edwin B. Dean, of the First
Congregational Church, officiating.

Miss Ruth Margaret Lyman,
sister of the bridegroom, was
bridesmaid, and Miss Edith Fern
Grimes, the brides sister, was
maid of honor. The bridegroom
was attended by Mr. Howard
Grimes, brother of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman will be at
home to their friends after March
15th, at Vulcan.

The Thermometer

The thermometer readings for the
past week are as follows:

March	2,	8	above zero
"	3,	12	"
"	4,	2	below zero
"	5,	12	above zero
"	6,	4	"
"	7,	5	"
"	8,	1	below zero

Tailored to your measur—Suit
\$20. See cloths at Spooners.

Local and General Items

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Lyman ar-
rived in Vulcan from Calgary on
Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Chas. Rodine returned on
Saturday last from Oregon, where
he has been visiting for some time.

\$20 guaranteed fit—for your
Spring Suit at Spooners.

Mrs. E. J. Charters and her two
children departed for Czar during
the past week to join Mr. Charters,
who has located there.

Mr. Whitehead, who has been in
the district east of Vulcan holding
Evangelistic services for the past
few weeks, left last week for the
Liberty district.

St. Patrick's Dance at Shimp
Hall, Vulcan, on Wednesday,
March 17.

Four curlers from Champion
came up to Vulcan on Thursday
evening last and in two games
against Vulcan rinks they acquitted
themselves very well, winning both
games.

Mr. Murphy, who was tried in
Macleod last week on a charge of
stealing wheat, was acquitted. He
was defended by Charles Harris,
of Lethbridge.

\$20—only—Suit made to your
measure at Spooners.

A decree calling to the colors
all bachelors between the ages of
18 and 25 and all married men
who have been married since last
November has been signed by
King Albert. It applies to Bel-
gians in West Flanders, in France
and in Great Britain.

There is something decidedly
ironic about the manufacture of
shells and ammunition for the
Allies by Chas. M. Schwab, of the
United States, when we remember
that the place where they are
made is called the Bethlehem plant.

Mr. W. J. Morton has recently
taken some splendid photographs
of the business parts of Vulcan
and has them, in postcard form,
for sale. Also a great selection of
photos of the hockey teams and
topical views.

The Boyne Ladies Aid Society
are giving a Lantern Entertain-
ment on "The War" on Friday,
March 19th, at 8 o'clock. Box
Social and Fishpond. Every-
body welcome. 2t

The play "Topsy-Turvy" is
pronounced to be excellent by all
who witnessed the performances
given at Berrywater, and there
should be a large crowd to see the
Berrywater amateurs in the
Masonic Hall on Friday evening
of this week. Admission 50c.

The Vulcan Co-operative Society
will hold their annual open meet-
ing on Saturday, March 13th, at
2:30 in the Shimp Hall. Promi-
nent speakers are expected to ad-
dress the meeting and a very in-
teresting time is looked forward to.
As this meeting is usually in the
form of a social gathering ladies
who are hoping to be present are
requested to bring a lunch basket
along with them.

The Carmangay junior hockey
team paid a return visit to Vulcan
on Friday evening last and put it
over the locals to the tune of five
goals to four. The game, how-
ever, was better than the one play-
ed at Carmangay and the Vulcan
boys, who showed good sport in
the fact that they could lose as
easily as they could win, put up a
good game as also did their
opponents.

Mr. Butchart, a practical plumb-
er and tinsmith, has decided to
open up in business in our town,
and any business in that line will
receive prompt and careful atten-
tion. Mr. Butchart has visited
several towns in this province with
a view to locating and none of
them appealed to him as did Vul-
can. He has great faith in the
future of our town.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Ralph's heart gave a leap. He was on the right tack after all. He would follow this man, Ferris, who was after no good. "Victoria Station, South-Western"—that meant that he, too, was going to Newhaven. The man himself did not notice Osborne, for he had not observed him in his shabby clothes, and now in his smart attire he looked like any ordinary man of means; but Osborne kept his eye on Ferris.

When the two men reached Victoria they both, however, glanced at each other—the fat, coarse, repulsive-looking man, and the slight, graceful, well-formed gentleman. Ferris jumped into a third class smoking compartment and Osborne went into a first class. At Newhaven they both went on board and on the other side they both took the train to Paris, again one travelling third class and the other first. One was apparently of no interest to the other.

Ferris and Osborne had both so little luggage that it was not examined at Dieppe. There was, therefore, no delay at the douane at the Gare St. Lazare. Now was Osborne's opportunity. He must follow this man; he must not let him go out of his sight.

Early as it was in the morning, there was a great bustle of arrival on the platform. A number of people had come over on the boat, for this was, as it turned out, an excursion train. They were waiting most of them, for their goods to be passed through the douane, always a lengthy process. They were standing, crowding together like sheep, waiting for the doors to be opened.

Meanwhile, Ferris gazed about him in a puzzled way. French was not his strong point. He managed, however, to give a sufficiently clear direction to the porter, dropping his voice to a hoarse whisper as he did so. Osborne immediately jumped into another cab and told the man in a low tone, but in fluent French, to follow the stout gentleman, and on no account to let him out of his sight. The porter smiled, more particularly when he saw an unexpected gleam of gold in Osborne's palm. In a very short time the two taxicabs drove up outside the Continental Hotel. Ferris first entered the hotel; he glanced round as he did so. For the first time he stared fixedly at Osborne—a suspicious scowl crossed his face. Suddenly he spoke.

"You'll excuse me, sir," he said, "but we seem to be fellow travellers. I met you at Victoria, I met you again at Newhaven, I met you once again at Dieppe, I met you at the Gare St. Something—I don't know what they call it—and now I meet you here at the hotel. May I enquire, sir, if you're going to lodge in this palatial residence?"

"That is altogether my business," said Osborne, speaking in a cold voice.

The man scowled still more fiercely; he then went up and had a whispered "confab" with the concierge. Whatever were his remarks, the man sent a boy upstairs, and in a few minutes Ferris was asked to follow him. This he did, not using the lift, but going to the staircase, and turning round, looking back, and scowling at Osborne from time to time. Osborne had waited very quietly near the bureau, not making any attempt, so far, to secure a room for himself. As soon as ever the man was out of sight Osborne asked if he might see the "Visitors' Book." He looked at it, rather so nice and handsome, and so absolutely the sort of person who ought to be at the Continental Hotel, that there was no difficulty raised, and soon he was looking at the contents of the Visitors' Book which had been entered during the last ten days. He told the concierge frankly that he was looking for a friend, and thought that by some chance he might find her. There was, however, no name whatever on the book in the least like Florence Dunbar, and there was no name in the least like Barbara Chance. It is true there was the name of a certain Mrs. Villiers, who was residing at the hotel with her invalid daughter and trained nurse.

"When did this lady come?" asked Osborne, suddenly putting his finger on the name and turning the book round so that the concierge could look at it with him.

The concierge thought for a minute; Osborne slipped a gold coin into his palm. Presently the man said, being stimulated by the gold to exert his memory to the utmost, that the lady, the mademoiselle, and the nurse had arrived on the morning after the day that little Barbara had been kidnapped. He did not, of course, use these words, but he named the date, which seemed to prove the fact of their identity to Osborne's mind.

"The young man's heart began to beat very fast.

"She would change her name," he said to himself, "she would desire Barbara to call her mother, she would use the girl, Kate Jessop, as a so-called trained hospital nurse."

He did not dare to leave the bureau. He said:

"I am very anxious about a matter of deep importance, both to me and to the proprietor of the hotel. I shall stay in the hotel for a day or so, and I am willing to pay anything reasonable if you will help me. Now, do you mind describing to me what sort of lady Mrs. Villiers is?"

The concierge was loud in her praise.

"Charmante!" he cried. "Benevolent, agreeable, bountiful in all her ways."

"And the young lady?" interrupted Osborne, who could scarcely keep in his breath while the awful Mrs. Chance was being praised.

"We don't see much of mademoiselle, sir. She seems, from all accounts, to be very ill, but they haven't got a doctor to her, although Mrs. Villiers said that she would call in one of our great authorities in the art of

healing. She stays mostly in her room; it was only once that she went out with Mrs. Villiers in a taxi cab. She spends almost the whole of her time with her nurse. The chambermaid says that she seems a very nice young lady."

"English?" inquired Osborne.

"Oh, yes, sir, certainly."

"Have you ever noticed her face?"

"Well, sir, I haven't had an opportunity. On the morning when she arrived with Mrs. Villiers, she was closely veiled, and seemed so feeble and ill that all we could do was to take her upstairs to her room at once. On the one day when she went out she was also closely veiled; but, sir, I think the chambermaid who waits on the suite of rooms which Mrs. Villiers has engaged could tell you more than anyone else with regard to Miss Villiers."

"Can I possibly see the woman?"

"This is most vital," said Osborne.

Accordingly, the concierge spoke through a telephone, and in a very few minutes a neatly dressed French servant appeared on the scene. As Mrs. Villiers had taken her noble suite of rooms on the first floor, the maid who waited on her was most respectable looking. She bowed to Osborne, said her English was too broken, but that she could understand a little.

"I will speak to you in French if you will let me," said Osborne.

"Ah, mon Dieu," answered the girl, "then that is well."

"I want to know what you can tell me with regard to Miss Villiers—what sort of face has she?"

"Ah, good, good God!" cried the woman, raising her eyes heavenwards, as she spoke. "It is a face of the most beautiful. And so—so sweet and yet, at the same time, as if the angels talked with her. Oh, sir, there is nothing would not do for chère mademoiselle."

Osborne now felt more and more assured that he was close to the girl he loved, his heart beat, but at the same time a wonderful calm visited him, for he knew that he was about to engage in a work of considerable danger. Suddenly, turning to the maid, he said:

"I know that young lady; she is a friend of mine, is she up yet?"

"Mais, non, monsieur. It is early."

"When can she get me?" continued Osborne.

"Can you take a message quite privately to her alone, without telling anyone else? If you can manage this I will give you"—he fluttered a five pound Bank of England note in his hand—the maid's black eyes glittered with excitement.

"Ah, but non," she said shaking her head. "I assuredly want not the money. If you, monsieur, can keep the tears from falling and the sighs from coming to the lips of chère mademoiselle, I will do it without money, monsieur."

"You are a good woman," said Osborne, taking her hand and shaking it. "Now, listen; I trust you; I trust you with the most precious thing I have on earth. Tell the lady, when no one is there to listen, that a friend from England is waiting to see her."

(To be Continued)

Boy Soldier Took Trench

Young Frenchman Advanced Alone and Fired So Briskly Germans Thought He Was Whole Regiment

The general commanding the district was waiting on the platform to greet Thorel, a young infantryman on the hospital train from the trenches. He looked such a boy, this young wounded infantryman, as he was carried from the train, but he smiled through his pain as the general congratulated him on his bravery and examined his Médaille Militaire which General Joffre had himself pinned on his breast.

Thorel is one of the youngest heroes of the war. It was near Ypres that his regiment was ordered to retake the ground that the French had lost a little while before. The first attack failed and the second was being attempted when it was decided in view of the difficulties of the ground, to postpone it until night. Thorel was in the front rank, and carried along by his enthusiasm, he did not hear the order to retire and continued to dash forward, believing he was followed by his comrades.

At last he reached a deserted trench and sprang into it. Then when there was time to look around he found he was alone.

Retreat was then impossible for as he peered ahead, he saw crowds of Germans coming and going in another trench only 25 metres away. The time had come to act. He brought his rifle to bear and pulled the trigger.

A German fell. Then he shot a second and third. A volley came from the German trench, but Thorel was under good cover and was not hit. He continued to fire rapidly and more than 150 of his 200 cartridges had been expended when the Germans, persuaded by his activity that the trench was strongly held, bolted to another position further to their rear. Some of them fell in their flight from the unconquered young infantryman.

At last when all his ammunition was gone Thorel retired and told his officer about the unoccupied trench in which he had made his lonely fight and about the other trench that the Germans had deserted under his fire. The French at once advanced and in the trench from which the Germans had been driven they found arms and ammunition as well as many evidences that the Germans suffered severely. The heroism and coolness of one young fellow had won it is position for his regiment.

The monument to the cat that saved Lieutenant Lloyd from perishing from cold, which it is proposed to erect at Newport Castle, will not be the only monument commemorating the devotion of dumb animals.

Crouched on his tomb at Delif lies an exquisitely chiselled effigy of a spaniel. This dog saved his master's life by scratching his face and barking when, in a night attack on the camp before Mons, a band of Spanish soldiers were on the point of entering his tent. He and all his guards were fast asleep, and there was just time for the Prince, after the spaniel had aroused him, to make his escape through the darkness. "This day," relates Motley, "William ever afterwards kept a spaniel of the same race in his bedchamber."

Heroism in Modern War

Feats Recorded by Historians Contain no Acts of Daring That Outshines Achievements of Fighters Today

History does not tell of any more courageous heroes than those to be found on the battlefields of the warring nations in Europe today, according to an article printed in a recent issue of the Figaro.

"Here we have incidents of daring, both of officers and soldiers, for in these lists all ranks are put together," the Figaro says. "These are extracts from the reports, magnificent military literature which surpasses the writings of Aeschylus, Plutarch and the Lives of the Saints. I have said Aeschylus. You will remember of the Athenian soldier who kept hold of a Persian ship at the capture of Samos, even though his hands were cut off. Read this, then:

"Grimaut, a sergeant in the Seventieth infantry, who has lost three fingers, refuses to abandon his post."

"I spoke of Plutarch. He used to refer to all kinds of daring. Here are several instances of courage.

"Barros, a soldier in the 366th infantry having been fatally wounded, cried out before he fell: 'I have been hit, but I would that I had another life to give. Vive la France!'"

"Flamand, captain of the 298th regiment of infantry, showed great bravery and rare qualities as a leader in the fighting of September 6 and 7. At the point of bayonets on the 7th with his company he took a trench of the enemy, making twenty-six prisoners and himself captured a German machine gun."

"Wishing to take the second line, in which the enemy had taken shelter, he charged at the head of his men, crying: 'One more effort, boys, and we'll take them.' Mortally wounded, he gave orders to the soldiers who would have tended him to let him alone and keep up the advance. He died a few minutes later where he had been laid, stretching out his hand after his machine gun and saying: 'That could well cause one to weep. Here is another:'

"Blandin, a captain of the 104th infantry, at the head of his regiment, seriously wounded in the attack which he was making with his 400 men, refused to be carried to the rear, saying to his lieutenant: 'The firing of this company is very important. Take the machine gun with you and stay on the line. I spoke of the Lives of the Saints. Read of this incident:

"Favre, an officer in the Eleventh regiment of dragons, during an attack on foot on a village, October 10, was sent to take a message from the colonel to a more exposed position at the front. Having completed his mission in safety he took his place in the rear of a line of marching scouts, completely worn out by his work. Then, in the course of a difficult retreat, seeing two of his companions fatigued, he gave to one of them his own cloak."

"Saint Martin did not give more than half of his. One woman, speaking of these reports, said: 'They are all heroes. But why not do something to perpetuate the name and fame of the fallen men? At least here is a suggestion by an enthusiastic man who has read the lists of bravery: Why not in each of the villages and towns where the men were born give to some street the name of one of these men who served his country so well? The families of those who are dead will gain perpetual consolation in their grief. Children will read the inscriptions and older citizens will tell them of the undying homage which the fatherland pays."

Older than the Grand Trunk

Canadian Express Co. is About to Celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary

Within a few days, the Canadian Express Company as such, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, letters patent having been granted to the forwarding company under this name by the federal government early in February, 1865. The original name of the company was the British American Express, established in the early '50's, when it operated stage lines during the winter months, supplementing these with steamboat connections during the months when water navigation was possible.

The Canadian Express is therefore actually older than the Grand Trunk System, on which it operates today, although the Grand Trunk was the second railway opened on this continent. As early as 1858 a branch of the company had been opened in Liverpool, and for many years this was the only express company with headquarters in America having offices in Great Britain.

Today, with European headquarters at 17 Cockspur street, London, it has branch agencies at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow and Antwerp. With thousands of employees, 3,676 miles of railway lines and inland water routes are served, including the entire system of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian government railways, and the Central Vermont.

Since October 1, 1911, when M. C. M. Hays, then at the head of the company, became chairman of the board of directors, the president has been Mr. John Pullen, formerly assistant freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk.

Dwarf Girl Made to Grow

A physician of Rochester, Ind., has come into fame locally by the treatment of Harriet Ross, 15, of that city, who has been dwarfed since birth.

The girl, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Omar Ross, is unusually bright. She was greatly grieved by childish taunts about her size, and pleadings to her parents to take her to specialists resulted in trips to large cities, where the best medical aid was enlisted but to no avail.

Then her case was turned over to a local physician, who discovered that her dwarfed condition was due to the fact that she was minus the thyroid glands that scientists know to be responsible for the growth of the human family. The dangerous operations were started, the physician making regular injections of thyroid serum taken from the glands of healthy sheep, and now, after several months' treatment, the girl has actually grown several inches, a fact which has excited such interest that it is expected she will ultimately be of medium height.

Raising Champion Steer

Results of Scientific Breeding and Proper Feeding of Prize Stock

A triumph for scientific breeding and feeding was shown by "Dainty," the champion steer at Guelph Winter Fair. A son of "Royal Archer," imported Shorthorn bull, which heads the herd of John Bright, Canada's live stock commissioner, at Myrtle, he is therefore a nephew of "Nonpareil Archer." Hon. Peter White's famous sire of winners. His mother was also a pure bred Shorthorn, a winner a year ago at the show at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, where he was shown by his breeder, George H. Oke of Alvinston. Purchased there by James Pritchard, of Elora, he was exhibited at Toronto exhibition last year, and it may be recalled that he was second in his class.

Here comes in the science of feeding into the championship of the magnificent frame which he had inherited. Carley Beverlen, trained for over six years with the Watts, has spent eight years with veteran Pritchard, and between them they know exactly how to get the best out of Canadian feeds and good cattle.

The ration used with the champion was that given to all eight of the fat-tening herd. Clover hay is the base of the ration, with which a little oat chaff is cut up, and, for the eight steers, a pint of molasses and a bushel and a half of turnips are added, the latter being pulped. Mangolds are considered equally good. A gallon three times daily is the quantity of grain given to the champion of 1,400 pounds weight. This consists of rolled oats and a double handful of oil cake, also an Ontario product. Some molasses meal is also used—made in Britain for British feeders. Water is kept before them at all times.

Lots of exercise outside, winter and summer—six to eight hours daily—and loose boxes for quarters, with green cut feed in summer, are regarded as essentials at the Pritchard farm. Summer exercise is given at night to avoid flies. An example of the results of this system is seen in the fact that Pritchard's white steer gained 160 pounds in the 96 days between National Exhibition and Winter Fair.

At the fifth annual Toronto Fat Show held at the Union Stock Yards, John Brown and Son's (Galt) steer, "Hector," who was champion grade and reserve grand champion at Guelph, won the supreme honor.

"Dainty," the Guelph winner, was not shown. "Hector" was bred by John Love of Elora, sired by an Aberdeen Angus bull, his mother a grade Shorthorn cow—Canadian Countryman.

British Cruelly Treated

Charges of Brutality to Prisoners by German Officers Are Made Public at Washington

Charges of brutality on the part of German officers toward British prisoners under transportation from the battlefield to the detention camps, made by a major of the Scottish Rifles, who escaped from prison at Crefeld, were made public in Washington by the British embassy. The report of the officer also has been put into the hands of Ambassador Page by the foreign office in London.

The officer's statement declares that from the time he was captured at La Bassée on the 17th of December until he reached Crefeld he was submitted to "continuous abuse and revilement," that of greatest was taken from him and that he, like those who made the trip with him, arrived at their destination after being "starved and confined for three days and nights."

A large part of the journey, as said, was made in a close car used for the transportation of horses, filled with filth and with so little ventilation that it was almost asphyxiating. Fifty-two men and five officers, he asserts, were submitted to these conditions for thirty hours without food.

According to the major, the British prisoners were treated much less considerately than the French, and in one case he states that the British were given only the scant remnants of food left after the French had finished. Many prisoners were spat upon by a German officer.

According to the report, one prisoner, an Irishman, told a story of having been called to a gathering of his compatriots and told by the commandant that the emperor knew of the deplorable condition of Ireland, and that the Irish were, therefore, to be transported to a better camp and given better treatment and food than the English received. The soldier said the Irish soldiers refused to accept it, and remained with the English.

In concluding his statement the major characterized German transportation conditions as "brutal in the extreme," and adds that "evidence collected at Crefeld by officers there shows that officers and men have been killed after capture."

One hundred and fifteen thousand bags of beet sugar seed worth \$635,000 in gold have been bought in Germany for American growers, that the American crop may not suffer by the war.

Ed—He seems to be wandering in his mind.

Fred—Well, he can't stray far.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments. Nelson Griffith, Lincoln, Sask., writes:

"I have been using your Spavin Cure and find it one of the best I have tried. It completely cured a curb on a driving mare."

Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It's the best cure for the horse's feet and legs.

Dr. E. J. KENDALL CO., Inc., Newburg, N. Y.

Horses in the War

Despite the use of motor traction there are, it has been established, more than half a million horses in the various fields of war. Perhaps the number has been lessened by fatalities, for cable despatches tell of regiments of Uhlans fighting as foot soldiers on account of lack of remounts. Experience shows that three hundred horses are killed on the average to one cavalryman.

The horse is always a worse sufferer than the man. It is not so hardy and it suffers more acutely from starvation and thirst, for instance. Generally speaking, it is easily vulnerable. Some horses will go on after receiving a score of wounds, but a horse struck by a bullet usually falls and is of no use, either because of its loss of speed or because it is so stricken with fear as to become difficult to manage in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 about 50,000 horses perished.

Germans Forbid Discussion of War

The correspondent of the Telegraph at Seizette, in the region near Ghent, says that the Germans have issued proclamations forbidding the inhabitants to discuss the war, under penalty of a heavy fine or long imprisonment.

"Some of the inhabitants have already been punished," he says. "In fact, the prisons are filled, not with ordinary criminals, but with citizens who have unwittingly been guilty of some infraction of the numerous German proscriptions."

Seed Improvement

Interest in Agriculture—Could be Stimulated Through Help of Rural Schools

Can the rural school help to promote a more active interest in pure seed? In answering this question before the Canadian Seed Growers' association, Professor S. B. McCready, nature study department, department of education, Toronto, said, that the possibilities in this direction are very great. The Pupils' Progress club idea, which has had such a great development in the United States, is taking hold in Canada as well. Under this scheme, a number of the older children organize into an Oat club, a Potato club, or an Alfalfa club. The teacher does not need to be an expert. She supplies enthusiasm and direction, letting the pupils, to a very large extent, teach themselves.

In one school they have two clubs, a Domestic Science club for the girls, and a Potato club for the boys. The practical work is done at home. At stated times, they meet and discuss matters. The boys, in their corner of the room, have a little meeting on potato growing. One boy reads an original composition; another an extract from some published article. Catch the interest of the boy or girl in some one or other of the vast number of subjects that may be taken up, and afterwards he will teach himself. Get him interested, and you cannot keep him from reading and studying everything relating to the subject. Instead of becoming dissatisfied with home and school, and wanting to go to the shanty, the store or the factory, he finds his attention engrossed by things at home. He works better, too, at his other studies.

Imagine, if you can, what would be the result if every rural school had a little piece of ground on which to demonstrate hardy alfalfa, or some of the O.A.C. No. 21 barley, and that sort of thing. Not only the children, but the whole community would benefit. It is done, too. Last year, in Kent county, a school plot sown to O.A.C. No. 75 oats, produced at the rate of 110 bushels, while the maximum crop of the farms of the district was about 50 bushels. Near Chatham, school boys growing Wisconsin No. 7 corn beat the whole county in yield.

In the high school, too, the teaching of agriculture may be made to fit with the work of the association. The scheme is similar to that followed in the public schools, that is, the instruction is based on the project that the pupil carries on at home. Supposing fifteen of the older boys in a high school would like to take up crop improvement. They organize as a branch of the association. There would be no compulsion. Some might want to grow, select and improve a grain, clover, alfalfa or mangel seed; others to test and introduce a new variety. If so, that is the work they would carry on at home as their project. It would not take many years, by this means, to bring on a few thousand of the best trained crop improvers. It is being done. Five high schools have commenced the work. Last year at Guelph there was a class of twenty-one school teachers training for it. The chief thing is for the people to understand the scheme and to want it.

Farmers do not understand what is meant by teaching agriculture. They think that it is teaching farming. It can teach my boy all the farming he needs to know; I don't see how the school teacher can teach him anything about farming. Such a notion is the idea that farming is ploughing, harrowing, seeding and harvesting. That never was the idea lived in the teaching of agriculture. Success in farming is dependent not upon these manual operations, important and necessary as they are. The thing makes for happiness and success is the ability of reason, well, to observe closely, to read about your work, to be interested in it, to want to improve it. The object is to lead children to think about farm life, to be proud of farm life, and want to read about farm life and farming operations.

We have apparently come to a place where all the out-of-doors was left out of a child's education. The idea of education had narrowed down to a thing which you could get only inside of four walls, with the teacher, the blackboard and the book. Nature study is a protest against the artificiality of school work. It is an effort to naturalize school work; to bring the school out of doors, realizing that the things the child comes in contact with every day make a basis for education of the soundest kind. So we have come to a scheme of teaching agriculture through work with plants and animals and soils and weather. This is the natural and the sensible way the way in which the race has, as it were, been taught agriculture.

Many other subjects of importance are dealt with in the report of the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, obtainable from the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

Surgery is Aided by Phone

Discovery That Simplifies Work of Doctors in the War Zone

The use of the telephone as an aid to surgery by communicating to the operator the noise of contact of knife, forceps or probe with foreign bodies imbedded in the flesh has been discovered and perfected by Sir James MacKenzie Davidson, who says his method will do much to simplify military surgery.

The X-ray, says Sir James, has serious limitations. It shows the presence of the foreign body, but gives no idea of the depth this body has penetrated or of its relation to the parts among which it has lodged. Surgeons often fail to find the object seen in silhouette on the fluorescent screen.

It is not necessary to have a man full of shrapnel brought from the trenches to demonstrate the use of the telephone in surgery, as a potato and a nail do quite as well. The surgeon uses a double pair of receivers, such as worn by wireless operators. One of the telephone wires is attached to a piece of platinum foil. In a real operation this foil is held in place on the patient's skin by plaster or bandage. In the experiment the potato is dipped into salt water and placed on the foil. To the end of the other telephone wire is attached a small electrified silver wire, which in turn is made fast to the knife, probe, needle or forceps used in sounding the wound or incision.

When the surgeon's instrument touches metal, whether in flesh or in a potato, a distinct and unmistakable grating noise results. This means the foreign body is discovered.

There exists a popular fallacy that it is necessary to remove not only bullets but every scrap of metal from the wound. But experience has shown that the human body does not mind a little metal, and the removal of bullets is often too dangerous to attempt.

With reference to the use of abundant negatives, a correspondent of the London Chronicle quotes the inquiry of the navy looking for work: "I say mate, I suppose you don't know nobody what don't want nobody to do nothing, do yer?"

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggist or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Beutelschlag

IT STAMPS ONE "OUT OF DATE"

To use White Phosphorous Matches

It is now illegal to make "White Phosphorous" Matches. In a year's time it will be unlawful to sell them. If you're strong for Efficiency—"For Made in Canada"—and "Safety First" you will use

EDDY'S Ses-qui Non-poisonous MATCHES

CHILDREN TEETHING BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1. N.2. N.3. THERAPION Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor, is the kidney, bladder, diseases, blood, poor food, either use DRUGGISTS OF MAIL, ST. POST & CTS. 1000 CAN. CO. BRIDGE ST. NEW YORK & LONDON. MED. CO. HAVENSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENG. THE NEW DRUGGISTS OF MAIL, ST. POST & CTS. THERAPION

CANCER Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Cures, or returns money. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist in Cancer, 2201 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Corns Instant Relief Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

"I can't stay long," said the chairman of the committee from the colored church. "I just came to see if you wouldn't join de mission band." "Fo' de lan' sakes, honey," replied the old mammy, "don't come to me. I can't even play a mouf-organ."

ITCHING RASH SPREAD OVER BODY

Could Not Sleep. Clothing Irritated. Impossible to Keep from Scratching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Ten Days Well.

230 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.—"I became troubled with a rash similar to hives on my face and arms. Later it spread over my body. This rash itched and burned and it rubbed the skin would become hot and red. It got so very itchy I could not sleep. The more I scratched the worse it got. I sat many minutes at a time with clenched hands to keep from scratching the rash and give my skin time to cool. The first few days the spots increased so rapidly that my body was dotted with them. "The spots on my face and neck were so plainly visible, especially if I scratched them, that I avoided the folks in the house to hide my disfigurement. Every time my body became over-heated my clothing irritated the rash so much that it was impossible to keep from scratching the parts. Over two weeks of torture and sleepless nights I suffered. "Knowing from experience that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good I sent out to the drug store for some. I followed the directions and in a few days I noticed the rash was less; the spots began fading. In ten days I was completely well." (Signed) Mrs. John Lamb, June 11, 1914.

Sample Free by Mail Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 22-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Oxen Returning to Plow

Are More Economical and Are Better Than Horses For Some Kinds of Work on Farm

Up in Maine a considerable number of oxen are in use on farms, says the Breeder's Gazette. In the other States of New England oxen are also much in use, as also in parts of New York. In Virginia and other Southern States oxen have never been entirely discarded. They do much farm labor and some teaming upon the highway. Recent reports are that oxen are coming more and more into use in Eastern States, due perhaps to the high price of horses and the cost of grain. Oxen are cheap to buy and inexpensive to maintain, since they live and work on grass alone. Also oxen can be bought when young and light at moderate cost, worked two or more years, then fattened and sold for much more than the first cost.

Certain kinds of farm work oxen do quite well, such as ploughing and hauling manure and hay and grain. Possibly it would be in the line of economy if an ox team supplemented the horse team on many a farm, but oxen are too slow for the quick work needed in planting and cultivating corn in the corn belt. If we imitate the practice of farmers in other regions of high priced, carefully tilled land we may some day take the ox again into our service. On the best and most skillfully managed farms of France oxen share with horses the labor of the land. It is fitting, however, to put behind the slow moving ox the lighty paid farm laborer and we see no signs of his near appearance upon American farms. Anyway, a team of great Hereford or Devon oxen add picturesque as well as motive force to the farm.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. "We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Town is Saved by Rabbi

Offering Himself as Hostage, He Promises German General That People Will be Good

Rabbi Salomon Bamberger, of Luenheim, a small town near the frontier of Alsace, says the Hebrew Standard, has been instrumental in saving the town from destruction by the Germans. Some of the inhabitants having been found guilty of espionage in the interest of France, the German general imagining that there were several more traitors, threatened to burn the town.

The inhabitants became so terror stricken that Rabbi Bamberger decided to make a personal appeal to the general to spare the town. Attired in his canonicals and wearing his Tallis and Tephillin, the octogenarian rabbi proceeded to the general's quarters and offered himself as a hostage for the loyalty of the population. He remained with the general of God's promise to Abraham that Sodom would be spared if ten righteous men could be found. The general was so touched by the rabbi's earnestness that he decided to abandon his cruel intention, at the same time refusing to accept the rabbi's offer to be hostage for the townspeople's good conduct.

Smoothing It Out

A young Parisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in many duels, had been asked, by a friend to accompany him to the mayor's office and affix his signature as a witness to the matrimonial ceremony.

He consented, but when the scene was reached awkwardly forgot himself. Just as the mayor was ready for the last formalities he broke out, to the astonishment of all parties, with the remark: "Gentlemen, cannot this unhappy affair be arranged? Is there go way of preventing this sad occurrence?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An old gentleman by the name of Page finding a young lady's glove at a popular resort, presented it to her with the following words: "If from your glove you take the letter 'G' Your glove is love, which I devote to thee."

To this the lady returned the following answer: "If from your Page you take the letter 'P' Your Page is age, and that won't do for me."

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers, other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, or cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Anxious For Information

A member of the Bar tells of a case where the charge was the theft of a watch, the evidence having been most conflicting. As the jury retired the judge observed that he would be glad to help in adjusting any difficulties that might present themselves to the minds of the jury.

Eleven of the jurors had fled out of the box. The one who remained wore an expression of extreme perplexity. Observing his hesitation, the judge said, "Is there any question you would like to ask me?" "Yes, your honor," said the juror eagerly. "I'd be glad if you'd tell me whether the prisoner really stole the watch."

Ethel used to play a good deal in Sunday school, but one day she had been to good that the teacher said in praise: "Ethel, my dear, you have been a very good girl today." "Yethim," responded Ethel. "I couldn't help it. I dot a 'tiff neck'."

WHAT MOTHERS NEED

Too many women struggle under pains and aches. They are not sick—but weak, nervous, irritable.

Such women need that blood-strengthening that comes by taking SCOTT'S EMULSION. It also strengthens the nerves, aids the appetite and checks the decline.

If wife or mother tire easily or look run down, SCOTT'S EMULSION will build her up. SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

Controlled by Admiralty

Ascension Island Ranked as a Man-of-War

Ascension Island, situated about midway between Brazil and the Congo, is a valuable half-way house on the Cape route. Its position on the main track making it especially useful as a provisioning place for ships on their homeward way.

Physically, Ascension is a desolation of extinct volcanoes and lava fields, but the prevailing fresh southeast trade winds make its climate very healthy, and a sanatorium built on Green Mountain, which dominates the island, is a refuge for men invalided from the coast of West Africa.

Discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, (thence its name), the island was uninhabited until the British government occupied it as a military station in 1815, during the confinement of Napoleon in the island of St. Helena, 800 miles to the south.

Now it is under the direct control of the admiralty, and is under rigid discipline, being ruled by a resident naval officer, exactly as if it were a man-of-war anchored in mid-Atlantic, with a "crew" of about 400 naval officers and families, seamen, marines and the sturdy Grain Coast "Krumen," who are such excellent laborers and sailors and the best surfboatmen in the world.

The Krumen are especially useful in the heavy work of this strongly fortified coaling station, with its naval-victualing yard.

Drove Off the Blackbirds!

Gunner Cyril Lewis, who is eighteen years old, realized the dream of his life by being in the thick of the fighting at the Aisne.

In an interview at the American Women's Red Cross Hospital at Palsion he said: "Our gun became bogged in a trench. We dug, tugged and heaved at it in vain. We had to rest, we ran out, but returned in the afternoon."

"We had a warning that the enemy's artillery fire would soon be on us, and we were just going to abandon all efforts to reclaim the gun when several shots came over us. They were from three Germans, in ambush in a wood."

"This might have ended fatally for us, but our blacksmith said he was not going to be beaten by 'blackbirds' in a bush. "He rode right away, shot one dead, and disabled the others, while we rescued our gun. He has won the V.C."

SUPER-SUBMARINE COMPLETED

Giant Under Water Craft is Said to be Wonderful Ship of War

The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says he learns from Hamburg that one of the new German super-submarines has just concluded trial runs in the bay of Heligoland and that she proved well suited for the purpose for which she was constructed. This giant submarine, the correspondent adds, is of the type that carries supplies for three months, which does not necessitate her putting into a port or having recourse to the parent ship.

"Well," replied the physician when his wife asked him for money. "I hope to cash a draft so-n, and then—" "Cash a draft? What draft?" "The one I saw Mr. Oldtown sitting in this morning."

Our National Disease

Caused by Tea and Coffee

Physicians know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by tea or coffee and that the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

A doctor says: "I was a coffee drinker for many years and often thought that I could not do without it, but after years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum for my morning drink. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.) "I had the Postum made carefully according to directions on the pkg. and found it just suited my taste. "At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I had it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that I have been relieved of indigestion. I gained 15 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved. "I must tell you of a young lady. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it. "At the end of the year, she wrote me that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," is pkg.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

There's a Reason for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

Management of the Winter Pig

The Kind of Feed and Care That Brings the Best Results

The pigs found about some farmers at this season of the year may be kept under almost all conditions. Everything with the exception of those intended to be retained as breeding stock should be ready for the market by the time the spring pigs arrive. An animal of this kind should be given all the feed it can consume, and anything short of this is unprofitable. This simply means that the pigs should be fed all they can eat and clean up readily twice a day. It is best never to allow any feed to be left in the trough from one feeding time till the next, as it will simply be a waste and of no benefit to the animals.

The question of feed is one of great moment. The available feed supply with a great many consists mostly of ear corn. More or less of the waste from vegetable and fruit cellars can find its way to the pig pens to food advantage. Ear corn ground fine makes excellent feed for pigs, and when mixed with an equal part of best quality of wheat bran, scalded or cooked, if possible, and fed somewhat thick, will be found one of the best growing and flesh-forming rations. Patmeal may be added to very good advantage and the quality of the pork benefited.

The pigs as found in the different neighborhoods will vary much in quality, and it is a good plan to cull out and market the ripest ones as they come on. This plan has the advantage of giving the owner some money to use. Much of the ear corn may be fed as it is on the cob. I have always considered it a good plan to mix a quantity of feed at a time and when possible, dump in a lot of skim milk. This not only helps to make a very palatable feed, but a very nutritious combination.

It will pay to keep a plentiful supply of charcoal, ashes and salt in reach of the pigs at all times. A feature that is very necessary is to keep the pigs in a healthy condition, and these elements are of great benefit in maintaining the animals in such a state.

Another thing to be considered is the sleeping quarters. The pigs should have a dry place free from dust, as dust is very injurious to hogs, and especially pigs. Clean quarters are absolutely necessary. Contrary to common belief, the hog has some habits which raise him above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. I know full well from close observation that a hog will not sleep in filth unless compelled to do so.

Anyone can prove this. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor, and the bed itself will always be clean. The pigs should be kept comfortable, as they will then make greater gains on less feed than they otherwise would. I have separate feeding and sleeping quarters for my pigs, and old hogs. It is better for both and they all thrive better than when all are kept together.

If the pigs have lice, don't feed the lice any longer than possible, as the pigs will not thrive as long as the lice are present. Don't put off the task of getting rid of the lice until some other time, but get busy at once with a can of kerosene and a woolen rag. Moisten the cloth with the oil and go over each animal thoroughly, and one application will be sufficient. If the sleeping quarters are rid of the lice, this can be done by using a strong solution of dip until no more lice are found. Dip is a good thing for hogs. By spraying the sleeping quarters occasionally with dip the hogs will be kept clean and free from disease germs, as dip is a great germ destroyer. A few drops of any of the reliable coal tar dips placed in the gallon, not more than ten drops to the gallon of will being about right, will do any hog good. On my farm we use a large amount of dip every year on hogs and sheep, and I consider it as having no superior in keeping the animals free from skin diseases.

Worms cause the death of many pigs, and they are the beginning of nearly all swine troubles. I have tried several remedies with varying results, but santonine is the best thing I have found. When I find worms are present I keep the pigs off feed for 12 hours, then give each pig five grains of santonine and five grains of calomel in one gallon of thick slop. After feeding the worm medicine I do not feed anything more for 12 hours, then give a good feed of thick slop, and I soon begin to see results.—Indiana Farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Gize of Canada

Sir Robert Borden, dealing with the dimensions of the Dominion of Canada, recently asked his audience: "Do you realize how great a country Canada is? If you could pivot Canada upon its eastern seaboard, it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the northern part of France, the entire German empire and a considerable part of European Russia, and a man who lives in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a thousand miles farther away from Victoria, British Columbia, than he is from London—Westminster Gazette."

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after help of castor-oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

"Doesn't it give you a terrible feeling when you run over a man?" they asked him. "Well, if he's a large man," replied the automobilist, "it does give one a pretty rough jolt."

"I've just figured out how Venus de Milo came to lose her arms."

"How?" "She broke them off trying to button her shirtwaist up the back."

Reasons for Detention

Soldiers Are Too Familiar With Their Officers

The Canadian army is thoroughly American. Not only does it use American slang, sing American songs, and use emphatic cuss words, but the spirit of the men is American and independent. It is because of this fact that the Canadians are held on Salisbury Plain. This is best shown by a quarrel overheard between an English major and a Canadian fellow officer. "It is terrible," the English major declared, "the way you Canadians come into London. You officers and privates gather together in bars and drink together. You cannot build up an army with such familiarity." "But that is the way we have to build it up," replied the Canadian with a show of heat. "Canadian soldiers have no illusions about their officers. They know them in private life, and they know what they are worth."

"You haven't got our idea at all," answered the British officer. "It is eternalism in our army. I'm the father of my men. They ask my advice and they have confidence in me. If I were familiar with them they would not do so. A soldier is not expected to have any individuality. His only duty is blindly to obey his superiors."

"Well, men of that sort would not go with us," replied the Canadian.

What a German Told Earl Grey

Presiding at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, to hear an address from the Earl of Meath on the training of the new armies, Earl Grey, in the discussion that followed alluded to observations that had been made as to the German envy of the British empire.

By way of emphasizing what had been said, his lordship mentioned what a German had told him, "that deep at the bottom of every German's heart is the desire to take from England the empire that you are not strong enough to hold. In the opinion of the German people, you are rotten through and through. You are such in sordid sloth and sensuality, and we mean to take from you, some day, the empire which is ours by right."

He thought it likely that ideas of the British nation may have received some change. It rested with us to complete the conversation, and to raise up a new nation and a new world on principles and ideals which would bring in ever-increasing measure of prosperity and nobility to the people of the earth.—Alnwick (Eng.) Guardian.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set It Right

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00; all dealers, or Edm.isor, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Too Much War News

Importance of Titanic Struggle Not Fully Appreciated by Unthinking Class

Certain light minded persons seem to have criticized New York papers for devoting so much space to news from the theatre of war. It is doubtful, however, if any intelligent reader with anything approaching an adequate conception of the importance of this titanic struggle in history and in human affairs deprecates the fact that space is given to every item of significant news concerning the war. It is not only the most terrible but the most momentous drama enacted on earth since our planet rolled forth, and void in space. Tens of thousands of books will be written on it in centuries yet unborn, and when it lies as far in the past as the war of Troy or as Marathon and Salamis lie behind us now, it will still be regarded as the crucial point in human history and the chronology of mankind may be dated from this year 1914 when an old order perished and a new age or dispensation began on earth. It is our privilege, far removed from the maelstrom of war and in a land which obtains the fullest narrative of events as they occur, to watch this drama of the ages unfold and to live through events of which the future will read in fascinated horror.

A dozen cables, a thousand wires and the whole ambient ether are throbbing with the story of the vials of the wrath of God that are being poured out on the world; yet child-minded people complain that their papers tell too much about it. They had better go out in their back yards and play horse with the children, or at all events keep the evidence of their mental vacuity out of sight and out of the public prints.—Rochester Post-Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"It's so long since you called that I was beginning to think you were forgetting me," said Miss Pechis, as she entered the parlor. "I am for getting you," said the youth; "that's why I came tonight. May I have you?"

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strojka, of East Hantsford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. 1s boxes, 2s 6d.

Does Not Apply to Canada

Prohibition of Export of Certain Goods Published

Considerable alarm in industrial circles has been occasioned by publication in January number of the Postal Guide of a long list of commodities, the exportation of which from Canada is said to be prohibited to all destinations. The list is headed by the forbidden to all destinations.

"By royal proclamation, which has been published in the Canada Gazette, it is declared that all orders issued heretofore concerning the exportation of goods from Canada are revoked and it is further declared that the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations. The list contains several hundred items, including nickel ore, nickel and ferro-nickel, heavy boots for men, oil of all kinds, bags, sacks, copper, rope, raw rubber, etc."

A further list includes goods whose export is prohibited to all countries save those of "British connections." These include wheat, flour, animals and certain other important commodities, which form a large part of Canada's trade with the United States. Inquiry instituted into the publication has elicited the information that a royal proclamation dealing with prohibited goods from the United Kingdom and published as such in the Canada Gazette has been mistaken for a Canadian order-in-council. So much is plain from the second clause of the proclamation where exportation is prohibited to all destinations abroad "other than his Majesty's dominions, colonies, British Indian territories, under British protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands, and Egypt. Had the proclamation applied to Canada, Great Britain would have been among the exceptions."

BABY'S BATTLES

Baby's battles for health can be easily won if the mother will constantly keep at hand the means of aiding her little ones when the emergency may arise. Baby's Own Tablets should be found in every home where there are small children. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative. They break up colds; relieve croup; prevent constipation; cure indigestion; promote sleep, and in fact cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In a Scotch country church the other Sunday during the sermon a baby began to cry, and its mother immediately picked it up and began to carry it towards the door.

"Stop!" the minister cried out. "Don't go away. The baby is not disturbing me."

The mother continued her way to the door with the very audible remark, "Oh, 'e ain't, ain't he? But you're disturbing' of him!"

"Do anything much this week-end?" "Oh, nothing to speak of."

"Anything not to speak of?"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, NEURALGIA, WATER 23 THE PILL

W. N. U. 1040

Boys and Girls

want new things every spring time.

Suits, Rompers, Overalls, Pinafores and Dresses, and the question is what to make them of?

**We Recommend
The Universally Used**

KINDERGARTEN CLOTH

a material that will stand the roughest of wear and come out of the weekly wash tub as fresh as if just new. This cloth, 32 inches wide, is especially adapted for the children to wear, and the price of it is

Per 22c. Yard

It also makes splendid serviceable house dresses. In all serviceable colors and a variety of patterns.

SOLD BY

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
—64388

Jack Tompson Auctioneer

Will hold Auction Sales on the following dates:

11th	Jerry Royer	Arrowood
13th	Land Sale	Vulcan
15th	R. C. Ritchie	Brant
18th	Mr. Massie	Mossleigh
20th	Land Sale	High River
20th	General Sale	High River

Don't forget the dramatic performance at the Shimp's Hall on Friday evening, March 12th, when the Berrywater Amateurs will present "Topsy-Turvy" under the auspices of the Ladies Aid. It is sure to be most enjoyable.

At a recent meeting of the South African Assembly held at Cape Town, Mr. Smuts, financial minister, made an announcement in regard to the recent South African rebellion. In all, there were 1000 casualties. Ten thousand prisoners were either taken or they surrendered, and they will be kept in confinement until the end of the war. Two hundred and sixty three ringleaders will be punished.

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.
Excellent Table.
Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER

Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

I.H.C.

McCormick and Deering Farm Machinery. Agency now open and ready for business.

C. E. Henry,
VULCAN.

Eye Specialist

M. Mecklenberg, of Calgary, the experienced Eye Specialist, will make a professional visit to the following places on the dates mentioned:

Brant, Thursday, March 25th
Vulcan, Friday, March 26th
Champion, Saturday, March 27.
High River, Tuesday, March 16.
Cayley, Wednesday, March 17th
Blackie, Wednesday, March 24.

Those desiring to have their eyes examined and obtain glasses, should bear the date in mind.

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

THINKING WAR

War is a psychological attainment and not the mere inevitable outcome of chance brought about by forces over which we have no control. There exist in the world two forces, one for war and the other for peace, and neither of these forces are beyond the control or out of the minds of men.

Men are either thinking war or peace, and the reason why war has the predominating influence is on account of there being a more steady, concentrated thought in the direction of war and circumstances leading to it, than there is for peace. Many variations of thought, however, tend to arrive at the final thought of aggression, unconsciously working towards it along lines that are deemed innocent of the culminating fact.

It is fairly evident that you cannot keep the peace by insisting upon an arrangement such that you would enjoy every initial advantage if there should be war. There results a manoeuvring for position that is already a beginning of war," says Professor Perry, of Harvard University.

If we keep that thought in our mind and go back to the early times of history it is conceivable that we arrive at the conclusion that in its youth a nation commences on its career of war and aggression by the seemingly innocent process of thinking that it requires possessions and prestige, and in after life, when it has attained these ends, it still has to think war and aggression in order to keep his hands on them.

Immediately a man possesses that which his neighbor lacks he becomes more or less of the opinion that the neighbor views him with a certain amount of jealousy. The same is applicable to nations only in the latter case the nation prepares itself for the jealousy, for the inevitable; so to speak, and this anticipation eventually becomes the means whereby this preparation for jealousy is carried out by all nations of whatever size, preparations generally understood to be made in self defence however much they may differ ultimately from the original thoughts which inspired the cause for them.

Keeping all this in mind, it is interesting to note what General Francis V. Greene of the United States has to say about how the Germans would invade New York. His argument is all for the defence of the United States, against an aggression, when the present war is over, from Germany or from Great Britain, or from both; and this argument is based upon the control of the sea. Japan, he thinks, would not initiate a war against the United States, trouble with that nation would have to be commenced in the United States itself.

Thus we have two minds of telling influence in the United States pointing out different national paths. Professor Perry believes in the education of peace for all peoples, and General Greene believes in arming the United States against a possible invasion, which in other words, is an education for war.

The ultimate triumph of either idea is something that neither we nor our children may hope to see, but it is evident that we shall be able to perceive the seeds that are sown, whether of the peace or the war idea.

General Greene calls attention to the fact that throughout his life, Washington urged the necessity of preparing for war in times of peace, but there is a newer and a better truism these days which is to the effect that in times of war one should prepare for peace.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

One of the most difficult things to do these days seems to be the finding of a newspaper that does not contain an account of some fraud carried on against the Government in regard to its war contracts. The first revelation of anything wrong came when the boots supplied to the soldiers were found to be far from what was ordered, and from that time one thing and another has cropped up until the news items regarding them are becoming of almost every day occurrence.

This weakness on the part of the contractors to make more than is justified seems to be a malady that attacks them when they are given anything connected with the Government. Immediately the Government step into the market there are anticipations of bloated profits in the minds of various commercial organizations, and the thing for them to do seems to be to secure the contract and then make as much as ever possible out of the deal, irrespective of business morality or anything else.

One has become accustomed to the occasional graft in things political in this country and accepts it as part of the general run of things, knowing full well that the weaknesses of a certain class of politicians, are stronger than their conscience.

But with the manufacturers who have secured large Government contracts for the supplying of material for the troops the thing is different, and strong measures ought to be resorted to in order to have this class of business stamped out. There is little patriotism in people who will wave the flag with one hand and rob the Government and the troops with the other and at a time when the Empire is placed in the present position it ought to be their pride to do something for that Empire instead of scheming out some method of making an extra few thousand dollars. Parliament is bristling with questions in regard to this illegal traffic and it is to be hoped that they will be kept alive until some satisfaction is obtained.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

It is one thing to preach but it is another thing to practice. Many of us find that the giving of advice is cheap, and the exposition of our various theories under circumstances that do not call for a practical exhibition of our faith is a situation that few of us can resist, and in these days when the call of business is so strong as to convince a man that his very existence depends upon his making every cent it is a refreshing thing to find an instance of where a man has, for the sake of his views, turned down an offer that would mean gain to him.

The particular instance is that of Mr. Clarence H. Howard, president of the Commonwealth Steel company, Granite City, Illinois, who refused a contract from Europe for the manufacture of two million dollars worth of war shells.

It appears that Mr. Howard entertains views that will not permit of him manufacturing devices for the destruction of life. He does not believe in warfare, and therefore he will not contribute anything that will further warfare.

Mr. Howard's views require no justification. Everybody is willing to concede the justice and humaneness of his outlook, yet why is it that although that is the case, so many people are willing to go against their private convictions for the sake of their pockets? If everybody took the stand of Mr. Howard war would be an absolute impossibility because there would be no moral support for it, and after all war is only a question of moral support.

PATRIOTISM-PRODUCTION

The amount of interest exhibited in the "Patriotism and Production" addresses given in the Masonic Hall last week was a lively indication of the farming life of the district and the questions put to the speakers by members of the audience showed that the farmer was willing to seek advice in cases where two heads were better than one.

The idea of these addresses, however, can be summed up by saying that they are an effort to get the farmers to give their attention to getting as much out of their land as they possibly can. Not necessarily a greater acreage, but the same acreage as heretofore farmed on more scientific lines in order that the farmer may get a greater return from his land. That point is one that any farmer, no matter how much he may know of his calling, is willing to hear about and upon which he likes to have the ideas of other people, although they might not coincide with his own.

None of us profess to so profound a knowledge of our calling that we can say we know it all, and we are willing to hear what other people have to say and if possible to learn something from what they say and at a time like the present when war has incapacitated the best half of Europe as far as being a grain producing area it is easy to see what role a country like Canada can fill in the supplying of the European people who are at war, people who are

either of our Empire or our Allies. It is not possible to give them money, and it is not possible for us to enlist and take our places on the fighting line, but it is possible for us to make our contribution to the family cupboard, and the greater contribution we can make in this way the better for the Empire, for Canada and for ourselves.

True bills were found by the Grand Jury at Welland, Ontario, against Joseph Snider, of Chippewa, and Ahlanus Nicholoff, of Thorold, on the charge of high treason. The charge was that they attempted to assist Austrian re-ervists to leave the country.

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed. Plow Shares, \$2.25 for 12 inch, \$2.50 for 14 inch, \$2.75 for 16 inch, \$3.00 for 18 inch.

WANTED

WANTED—A teacher for a term of eight months, commencing April 1, for Willard School District, No. 2176. State qualifications and salary wanted. C. S. Houghton, Sec.-Treas., Queenstown, Alberta.

FOR SALE

FARM—Farm to rent on shares: S.E. 27-18-25 W4, unimproved, has about 140 acres good arable land. Will rent for period of years to a good farmer and give him option of purchase if desired. Apply to Alberta Automobile Company Limited, 1308 Fourteenth Avenue West, Calgary. Mch34

CREAM SEPARATOR—1 Magnet Cream Separator. To sell or trade, a registered hackney stallion and several useful work horses. James H. Lucas N.W. 20-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. m104

POULTRY—A number of white leghorn yearlings and pullets, one extra good white leghorn rooster, also some brown leghorn hens. O. L. McPherson, Vulcan, Alberta. 1247

STALLION—One full blooded black Percheron Stallion, weight, 2100 lbs. Registered. Holo & James, Brunetta. 1234

COCKERELS—Several good Buff Orpington cockerels for sale. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan, Alberta. M34

GRAMOPHONE—One 'Columbia' Gramophone, in cabinet, for sale. Splendid condition, also 12 records. Easily worth \$50. What offers? R. Brown, Vulcan, Alberta. M34

FOR SALE—12 head of young cattle, apply Peter McIntyre, Reid Hill. F104

FOR SALE—1500 bushels of good seed oats for sale. J. S. Jamieson, N.W. 18-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. f104

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R106. D304

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows, ready for breeding. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. 304

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall. Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jamieson, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. S. SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN DISTRICT
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. 8304.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

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Loans Arranged

Sk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

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Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

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MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

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Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft

Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

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Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.18
" No. 2	1.15
" No. 3	1.11
" No. 4	1.10
" No. 5	1.01
" No. 6	1.96
" Feed	1.91
Rejected No. 1	1.06
" No. 2	1.02
" No. 3	1.00
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.54
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.51
" No. 1 Feed	.49
" No. 2 Feed	.47
Barley, No. 3	.70
" No. 4	.66
Feed	.53
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.32
" No. 2 C.W.	1.29
" No. 3 C.W.	1.12
Eye	1.00
Eggs	.20
Butter	.30
Spring Chicken	.10
Pow	.10
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.5
Hogs	.64
Dressed Hogs	.11
Ducks	.13
Turkeys	.13
Geese	.13

ESTRAY

MARE—On South Half of 20-16-24, one young bay mare, no brand, small white star on forehead. Old wire cut on knee of right hind leg. Been here since last fall. Gentle. Henry S. Doran, Vulcan, Alberta. m104



...SPRING...

will soon be here, and why not get your harness and repairs now, and be in readiness for it.

Heavy Farm Harness, complete with 5 ring 1" Breeching, and Long Straw Throat Collars	\$56.00
Less Collars and Breeching	36.00
First Quality Plow Harness, complete	33.00
Less Collars	26.00

Leather Goods are Steadily Advancing so buy NOW and save money.

IRVING'S Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, \$3,000,000
Reserve \$750,000

THE MEN BEHIND

A Banking institution gets strength as much from the men who direct its affairs as from the actual capital invested. Money deposited in the Bank of Hamilton is guarded by men well known for business integrity, and acumen—men who value security more than high profits. To this policy is due a surplus which is one quarter larger than its Capital—the result of over 40 years conservative management.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



February Trade Brighter

The monthly statement of the finance department, Ottawa, shows that the revenue of the Dominion during the month of February was \$10,533,344, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$828,000.

The customs revenue was \$6,085,883, an increase of \$150,000 while the excise duties were \$2,002,683, an increase of \$381,000. The revenue from public works including railways and canals was \$702,050 or \$147,000 more than for the same month of a year ago. The increased customs and excise revenue are due in part to the increase in tariff and excise rates for the purposes of the war. The increase in the National debt during February was \$6,063,392 and the debt now stands at \$401,891,909.

The expenditure on consolidated revenue account was \$7,644,331 or \$1,488,000 less than a year ago. Expenditures on capital account were \$1,554,000 or \$50,000 less than for February of last year.

The Dominion notes issued total \$158,224,000 as compared with \$132,650,000 a year ago. Temporary loans amount to \$53,000,000 as against \$18,000,000.

One Horror of War

Some idea of the horrors of the fighting in Northern France and Belgium is graphically instanced in the experience of a member of the London Scottish, a regiment that volunteered for service immediately the war broke out.

The regiment was in the trenches and was given the order to charge. The men rushed on to the enemy when one of the soldiers saw his pal, with whom he was sharing shoulder to shoulder, fall dead. This so enraged the man that he rushed on in his rage and bayoneted six German soldiers. He then regained his normal frame of mind and saw two other of the enemy rushing upon him. These two he fought with skill and calculation and succeeded in killing both of them. The re-action, however, was too great for him. The frenzied killing of the six while in a passion of rage had had no effect on him, but the instance of the two others, which he saw in a different light, turned his brain

and he was removed from the battlefield in a demented condition and he is at present in England where his recovery is not hoped for.

Values of Farm Land

For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as \$38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the Census as \$30.41, but this value was passed upon returns from all occupiers, including farms only recently settled and therefore of less value. By provinces the average values of 1914 range from \$21 per acre in Alberta to \$150 per acre in British Columbia. In this province however the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

Judicial Investigation

The town of Brooks has been stirred up over the results of the recent fire in which the fire station, the town clerk's office and town hall were consumed. These different departments were all under one roof and important papers, books and files, containing tax records and accounts of vital importance to the town, were destroyed.

It is now believed to be impossible to ascertain who has paid their taxes and who have not, for the books containing this information went up in smoke. As a result a municipal investigation was called for, and, starting on Tuesday, under Judge Carpenter, this investigation will take place at Brooks.

It is thought that it will be necessary to swear certain citizens who claim that they have paid into the town treasury the taxes on their property for 1914. The outcome of the investigation will be of great importance to the town of Brooks, for thousands of dollars in taxes, etc., are said to be involved.

Eve of Sound Prosperity

We have pleasure in re-producing excerpts from a letter written by one of our local bankers to head office a short time ago, in which local conditions are exceedingly well portrayed. While so many are crying "hard times," it is a treat to read the opinion of a man who is in a position to speak accurately of conditions as he finds them from a financial point of view.

"I believe that we are on the eve of sound prosperity, the necessity for economy having been shown, and many obstacles such as easy credit and expensive labor having been swept away. The careless and speculative men have been squeezed out by exhaustion of their means and credit, while the practical men have gotten their affairs into businesslike shape, and with their increased knowledge of conditions, are ready to produce more and make permanent headway financially. I have never seen the farmers more keen on their business or more earnest and thorough in their preparations for the future. A few years ago it was noticeable that the majority of those living on the prairies had not the intention of making permanent homes here, the idea being to 'grab off' a profit and go back where they came from."

The sentiment in this regard has changed. With pessimistic news coming from other places, and the social conditions made better by rural telephones, automobiles, and gradual improvement in home buildings, also the prospect of better markets, these men are beginning to take a pride in their broad acres."

It has been asserted time and again that the farmers of this district were never in such a sound financial foundation as at the present time and it is gratifying to have the statement corroborated by a manager of a branch of one of the leading financial institutions of Canada.

Marking Soldiers Graves

The work of identifying and marking the graves of the British soldiers who have fallen in France and Belgium is being carried through by a special department of the British Red Cross Society.

Various expeditions have been organized, and already the battlefields of the Marne, Compeigne and certain areas in the extreme north of France have been very carefully examined. At the present moment the work is progressing in some of the battlefields of the Aisne and of Flanders.

The men who are carrying out the various grave marking expeditions are making it their business to see that all graves marked with crosses are registered, and to supply marks of identification as far as is possible where they are missing. In many cases where the names have been written in ink or pencil the markings have been much injured by the rain, and the members of the expeditions are arranging for the names to be properly painted upon the crosses and the crosses varnished, or so replaced by stamped metal inscriptions that they may be weather-proof.

Many graves, of course, can never be identified, but the friends of men who have fallen are assured that all that can be done will be done. Everywhere the expeditions have worked, they have received the kindest evidence of the desire on the part of the French people to tend the graves of English soldiers.

Letters to Soldiers

With the Canadians in the firing line in France, the war is coming home now as never before to the people of the Dominion. The casualty list is rapidly growing and the death list of Canadians from illness and killed in action are 123.

Now that the Canadians or most of them have crossed over to France there are many enquiries at Ottawa as to how to address letters. Units are being so shifted that the Militia headquarters cannot say definitely where any particular battalion is stationed. It is suggested that the regimental number of the soldier, his unit, brigade, etc., be given and the letter then addressed to Canadian expeditionary force, care of general post office, London, England. The authorities there will find out from the war office where any corps is located and will forward mail without delay.

All the Clyde engineers have returned to work under promise that their demands will be referred to arbitration.

Wages of Farm Help

It is not long since the wages of farm help have been at a considerable low ebb, and the high cost of living during the summer months of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swung back, the wages being required to bring on the winter crop. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labor and a consequent fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has been increased because of the increased cost of labor. For the Dominion the average wage per month during the summer, including board, was \$35.55 in 1913 and \$18.81 for the same period in 1914. For the year, including board, the average wages were \$323.30 for males, \$189.85 for females, whilst the average cost of board per month works out at \$14.27 for males and \$11.20 for females, as compared with \$12.49 and \$9.53 in 1910. Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., \$24.71 for males and \$14.48 for females; in Nov. Scotia they were \$31.20 and \$14.80 and in New Brunswick \$31.93 and \$15. In Quebec the averages were \$33.56 and \$15.65, and in Ontario \$32.09 and \$16.67. In the western provinces they were for males \$39.13 in Manitoba, \$40.51 in Saskatchewan and \$40.26 in Alberta, females receiving \$22.35 in Manitoba, \$22.96 in Saskatchewan and \$23.63 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., \$47.65 for males and \$31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910 when males received \$57.40 and females \$38.

Values of Live Stock

Values are well maintained so far as comparison with the three years ended 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a cause of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 p.c. than they were in 1913.

Owing to the high price of grain the keeping of a rise in the west is

said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for what they will fetch—frequently for as little as 3¢ on a pound—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition. On the other hand the price of cattle have been well maintained, the average values for dairy cows and for other improved cattle are considerably above those of 1910. The averages per head for all cattle come to \$127 for horses, \$57 for milk cows, \$42 for other cattle, \$7 for sheep and \$12 for swine. The following is a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian farm live stock in 1914: Horses, \$371,430,000, Cattle \$297,131,000; Sheep, \$14,551,000 and swine \$42,518,000; or an aggregate of \$725,539,000 of all descriptions.

Of the 450,000 Irishmen of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age, 125,000 have already joined the army, a proportion much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

A number of the elder scholars of the Ferrodale school attended the "Patriotism and Production" addresses last week.

German smartness is illustrated by an incident recently related in many of the English papers by one who has recently returned from Galicia. It appears that a procession of coffins was observed near the German advanced positions. The Russians out of respect for the dead, immediately ceased fire, being under the impression that they were witnessing an impressive funeral ceremony. Shortly afterwards, the Germans were observed flocking round the coffins, which contained supplies of bread.

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All Work Guaranteed.

Nothing too large or too small for consideration.

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THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

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Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, Representative

THE FIRST CHOICE

Our New Spring Goods are now all unpacked, marked in plain figures, and awaiting your inspection. We cannot tell you all about them here, as there is far too great an assortment, but we can give you an outline of the many goods we have that are bound to make an economic appeal to you, for they are all such good value at moderate prices.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS—100 different patterns in the most famous English prints, also about 50 different patterns in Scotch gingham, all selling at 15c. per yard.

CREPES—One of the best lines of Crepe we have ever shown. In dark stripes, medium checks and dark blues. Just the thing for house dresses or for the kiddies. Extra good value at 15c.

SOMETHING different in the Crepes, in several shades, patterns and designs, including a very nice fancy crepe at 17c. per yard, and a brown stripe at 20c. per yard. The much talked of **PIXIE CREPE**, something new. Just the thing for that Middy blouse, or summer coats in shades tan and blue, price per yard, 35c.

FLACONNE CREPE—The best yet. These goods have caught the eye of almost every lady who has visited our store. They are sure winners, 45c. per yard.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—Mothers, if you have not got time to make your girls their summer dresses, we have them here in sizes ranging from age 2 to 12, in assorted patterns and styles. Come in and look them over. Prices ranging from 60c. to \$2.00.

ORGANDIES—A very fine printed Organdie in small and medium figure. Something new and distinctive, per yard 25c.

MOUSSELINE—Only two pieces of this material in stock, one in a medium brown with a small rose, the other in a sky blue with a rose flower. Something new, 35c. per yard.

CURTAIN MUSLINS—Bungalow nets, fancy and plain serims, a brand new stock, prices ranging from 20c. to 75c. per yard.

DRESS GOODS—A different shade for everybody. We bought nearly all our goods in dress lengths only, so you can appreciate the advantage of your having the only shade in town.

SEE OUR DISPLAY—We are showing the greatest stock of dress goods and materials we have ever had.

We Shall Be Pleased To Show You Our New Goods

H. W. REEVES

Edwardsburg Crown Brand Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blane Mince and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—in 2, 5, 10 & 20 lb. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brand.

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INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

Make Your Poultry Healthy and Vigorous. Put in the package by mail. Write for our New Book, "International Poultry Food".

INTERNATIONAL STOCK CO. LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

90,000 Acres in Alfalfa

North Dakota Has Increased Area From 3,000 Acres in 1911, According to Late Census

The popularity of alfalfa in North Dakota is demonstrated by its remarkable growth during the past three years. In the fall of 1911 there were slightly over 3,000 acres in the entire state. An alfalfa census of the state taken just before the holidays by counties showed that there were now 90,000 acres in this crop in the state. The rapidity with which the acreage in this state has increased is due largely to the efforts of the Better Farming association, which was organized three years ago. As striking proof of this the increased alfalfa acreage is largely in the counties which had representatives of the state association.

From the number of inquiries concerning seed and the proper method of preparing the soil, the indications are there will be thousands of additional acres put in alfalfa in the coming spring.

Representatives of the better farming movement insist the people of North Dakota are just beginning to appreciate the importance and value of the crop and they predict the acreage will be increased rapidly each season.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday school, carrying a small sack of candy.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the candy?" asked the family, who had gathered to hear her experience.

Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said; "the minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial."

—Mrs. SUVRINE BARINE, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."

—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



W. N. U. 1040

Yield of Grain Crops

Official Report of the Value of Dominion Crops in 1914

The census and statistics office has issued its final report on the yield and value of field crops in 1914. The report states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the northwest provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but owing to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: Wheat, 161,280,000 as against 231,717,000 in 1913; oats, 313,078,000 against 444,699,000; barley, 201,000 against 333,000; rye, 2,010,800 against 2,300,000; peas, 3,362,500 against 3,951,800; beans, 797,500 against 793,300; buckwheat, 8,226,000 against 8,372,000; mixed grains, 16,382,500 against 15,792,000; flax, 7,175,200 against 17,539,000 and corn for husking 13,924,000 against 16,768,000 bushels.

The yield per acre was in bushels as follows: Fall wheat, 21.41 compared with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat, 15.07 against 23.81; all wheat, 18.67 against 21.04; oats, 31.12 against 33.57; barley, 24.21 against 29.96; rye, 18.12 against 19.28; peas, 17.64 against 18.05; beans, 18.20 against 17.19; buckwheat, 24.34 against 21.99; mixed grains, 35.36 against 33.33; flax, 6.62 against 11.30 and corn for husking 54.39 against 60.30.

Computed at average local market prices the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat, \$196,118,000; oats, \$151,811,000; barley, \$21,557,000; rye, \$1,673,200; buckwheat, \$85,000; beans, \$1,884,200; peas, \$6,213,000; mixed grains, \$10,769,400; flax, \$7,368,000, and corn for husking \$9,808,000. For all field crops, including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to \$639,061,300, as compared with \$652,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,285,000 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

In the three northern provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913, of oats at 150,843,000 bushels compared with 242,412,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,555,000 bushels, compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels from 2,616,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,000 acres and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,000 acres.

Choked For Air—Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such relief and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

The Scientific Kilt

Scottish Highlanders who take a patriotic pride in the kilt, will be gratified at the high praise given by Grant Ramsay to that portion of their national wardrobe. Lecturing before the Institute of Hygiene on "The Clothing and Equipment of the Soldier," Mr. Ramsay declared that the kilt is the most scientifically built garment in the British army, and that besides having a martial appearance it is a splendid marching dress. The notion that the kilt is cold for the wearer was dismissed as a popular fallacy. It "contains the body-heat well, and it has this further advantage, that, being pleated, there are three thicknesses of cloth conserving the heat, at when the soldier is standing at rest. There is only one thickness, however, when marching and the pleats are thrown out, and this is just when the wearer is developing excess of heat and requires to keep cool." Generally, the British soldier is well clothed. The materials are excellent—in some cases too close in texture, and, in fact, too good. But the design of the garments is scientifically at fault because it does not sufficiently recognize the great value of air in clothing. Air is light, it is a good non-conductor of heat, and it is also a disinfectant. "Why, then," Mr. Ramsay asked, "is this ignored in the close fitting clothing of our soldiers?"

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

"Now, then, young man," said the angry farmer, "didn't you see that board when you came trespassing in these woods?"

"Yes, sir," said the culprit meekly.

"Well, what did it say?"

"I dunno. I was too polite to read any more when I saw the first word was 'Private'."

"Do you like the breast of the turkey?" asked the host of the old lady.

"I've never been able to find out," she responded. "When I was growing up the children always got the necks, so that the grown folks could have the choice parts. But since I have grown up things get all the best now the children get all the best pieces."

Diner—Walter, why do you call this homemade bread?

Walter—The cook always sleeps in the kitchen, sir.

How We Study Bacteria

(Contributed by University of Alberta)

For the study of bacteria we have to cultivate them. When we are going to find out the germs that are in material such as pus, or urine or sputum we sow some of it in the tube and then put it in an incubator at the temperature best suited to its growth. These incubators are generally made of some form of metal and have double walls of that material. Between walls water is placed and heat is put underneath the incubator and the temperature is regulated by special means. Most bacteria grow or multiply best about body temperature but some will grow at very low temperatures and even if frozen in ice will grow when ice melts if we give them heat and suitable material to feed on.

Some bacteria like the typhoid have the faculty of moving about in water by means of very fine roots that are attached all over their surface and are continually moving like the branches of a tree in a breeze.

Other bacteria when the food is scarce or when the heat is strong have the power to shrivel up and form a thick capsule or shell like the hull of grain or seeds and can stay that way just as needs do over winter. They will grow again by bursting their shell when they get the proper heat and moisture and food in exactly the same way as seeds do when the warm April sun comes and the rains prepare the soil for our crops.

Each of these little bacteria grows or multiplies by swelling up and dividing into two, these two each divide, and so on. With some microbes that occur, every twenty minutes, so one can easily understand how bacteria can grow fast. For instance in a can of milk standing in the warm sun by the roadside or in a station platform on a summer day. And why shouldn't they? You have the germs to start with. You have the milk which is used in the laboratory for growing some bacteria as it makes an excellent culture material, and you have the can acting as an incubator and the sun to keep it at a good temperature for their growth. If by any chance the water—used to rinse the cans—came from a well polluted by surface water which has just washed past a privy or a barnyard you may have sown typhoid germs and given to a neighborhood an epidemic of typhoid.

Noticing one of her small boys nibbling at some luncheon in school one day, the teacher called the culprit to the desk.

"You know," she began sternly, "that you must not eat during lesson hours! Now as a punishment you must stand here in front of the class and eat every bit of it."

The small boy did as he was told, a curious grin overspreading his face.

The teacher misunderstood that grin until the last scrap had disappeared, when, from the class, a small voice wailed in tearful accents:

"Please, teacher, that wasn't his lunch he was eatin'; it was mine."

Almost Every One Needs A Tonic

Almost everyone—man, woman and child—needs a tonic at sometime. It is often said that a man is lazy because he takes little or no interest in his work; but the truth is he is not well. He needs a tonic. The same is true of a woman who does not hustle over her home work, but only feels fit to be in bed. She is not merely tired, but ill. A dull pain in the head or back, poor appetite, loss of strength with low spirits and loss of interest in life show that you need a tonic to brace up the nerves and give you a new lease of life. The proof is that when the right tonic is taken all the trouble quickly disappears. The one tonic—the only tonic—for weak and ailing men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which speedily bring back abundant health, strength and energy. They have done this in thousands and thousands of cases as is proved by the following.

Mr. Owen Burdett, Alto, says: "About two years ago my health was in a wretched condition. My whole system seemed to be run down and a doctor seemed puzzled at my condition. I had no appetite, exertion would leave me breathless, and I was troubled much with dizziness. All the medicine I took did me no good and I was steadily growing weaker. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had taken them very long I began to feel like a new man and continuing their use was restored to complete health. I now recommend them to all run down in health as they are the best medicine I know of."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Both English and German soldiers have each a little metal identification disk, so that whatever happens their friends and kin may know at the last. The sailor, whether in king's ship or merchant ship, has the same natural craving that, if the worst happens his folks may know. But the sailor's great enemy in peace or war is the sea, and the sea makes little of identification disks. The sailor's identification must be marked indelibly on his body and that is why sailors go in for tattooing.

—Manchester Guardian

When James A. Garfield was President of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak He takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."

The Walter (to the housemaid)—"Well, ere's n.e. with two brothers and a cousin in Portland prison and three sisters in Paddington Workus, and then the first question strangers always asks me is, 'Walter, are you a Germant?'"



For DISTEMPER

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,

THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

ADDRESS 71-703-Y, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE

Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.



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Piano

Playing Made

Easy as A-B-C

By This New "Easy Form Method"

That Enables a Child or Beginner to

Play Well in One Evening

No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours, and amuse and delight their friends.

You can test and prove this method without paying a cent. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions, keyboard guide and 100 pieces of music for piano or organ will be mailed to you. Test it and enjoy it for seven days—then either return it and give nothing, or keep it and accept \$1.00 per month until a total of \$5.00 in all is paid.

FREE Trial Coupon

EASY METHOD MUSIC COMPANY

52 Wilson Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Please send the "Easy Form Music Method" and 100 pieces of music for 7-day free trial as per terms of this advertisement.

Number of keys on piano or organ..... Do you play old-style note music?.....

Name..... Address.....

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GERMANS HAVE PREPARED TRIPLE LINE OF DEFENCE IN BELGIUM

PREPARED TO MAKE A DETERMINED RESISTANCE

Have Employed Six Thousand Skilled Engineers and an Army of Laborers to Construct Defences, which will Enable them to make Three Successive Stands

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, writing from the Dutch frontier, describes Germany's triple line of defences in Belgium, where she will be able to make three successive stands against the offensive of the Allies. The writer has inspected many works of defense, which the authorities cannot hide. The work carried on at all fortified towns is well known as to its general points, and information gathered from all sources and sifted with care, the writer says, points to the following plan of campaign:

"It is held, once a resolute offensive is offered by the Allies both on land and sea, that the Germans will speedily be obliged to evacuate West Flanders. A study of the map of Belgium shows that the principal river in the west is the Scheldt, a broad and deep river, navigable for its entire course through the country into France. From the Dutch frontier through Antwerp up to Tamis it is navigable to large sea going steamers, and after that for large barges. Its course from the estuary is, roughly, north to south, till the fortifications of Antwerp are passed, then it bears west to Ghent and from that city its course goes again southward. Between this part of the river and the coast and practically parallel with it flows the Lys, a river of little importance except in a wet season.

"From Ghent to the Dutch frontier, almost due north, is the recently-opened ship canal. The first serious defense is expected to take the line of this canal from Sasvanger, on the Dutch frontier, to Ghent, and to continue the course southward of the Scheldt, via Audenarde, Tournai, (Mount St. Aubert, behind the town commands the country for many miles in all directions), Conde and Valenciennes. Then, via the reconstructed and formidable fortress of Maubeuge to Moxieres and along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz.

"The second line will probably be as follows: 'Starting in the west from the re-

fortified and impregnable Antwerp and along the Scheldt up to Boom, it turns along the line of the ship canal to Brussels. Then southward along the line of the Charleroi canal into the headwaters of the river Sambre, and Charleroi and from there via the Sambre to the fortress of Namur and the middle Meuse. To those who know the country these two lines of defense appear impregnable, but the German staff has something else up its sleeve.

"Still taking Antwerp and the Rupel as a starting point after passing Boom and following the river Dyle up to the city of Malines, an already fortified position guards the river, which runs between high banks, to the still more unhappy remains of Louvain, and from there, still taking advantage of the river Dyle, via Wavre to Namur, there runs an extremely scientific line of trenches, much of it reinforced concrete.

"This forms a barrier not easily crossed. In front the ground is prepared with pitfalls, mined areas and other traps for the unwary, though as yet no wire entanglements have been made except near Namur, where whose woods have been sawed down with the trunks left standing about two feet high. These regular entanglements are prepared.

"The country along this line is undulating and advantage has been taken to prepare impregnations for heavy guns. Since August six thousand skilled engineers, as well as a whole army of laborers have been working on these defenses. The forts of Liege, Namur and Maubeuge were completed in September and those of Antwerp are also completely repaired.

"The third line, last mentioned, was completed in September and now lies down practically invisible. It is not considered likely that a line farther north will be prepared as the ground is very flat and marshy, but immediately behind the third line are very good roads and railways and it is an ideal terrain for a defensive campaign."

Plans of the Allies' in France

Will Endeavor to Make the German Retirement General One When it Commences

Hilaire Belloc, writing in Land and Water, of the battle before Soissons, points out that there is a remarkable similarity between what happened there and at Steinbach in Alsace. The colonel points out that a strong French offensive was ordered with no more than the troops who had been on the spot against a particular section of the long German line; that it succeeded and after a delay of 48 hours at Soissons and nearly of four days at Steinbach a very large German reinforcement arrived and reversed the French attack. The German counter-offensive, however, spent itself and could go no further.

The first conclusion drawn from the parallel is thus stated: "The Germans never knowing quite where the French are going to attack in great detail at having their line broken wherever an attack on a considerable scale is delivered. They will not risk men, as yet, at any rate, in trying to recover the initiative for themselves and in being the first to attack. They are thus compelled to wait for the French initiative. They meet it, wherever a strong attack is delivered, by hurrying up men from elsewhere and the men so hurried up, though coming in great numbers, do little more than hold their own."

A further conclusion is that the Germans draw men from other parts of their line and not from large available reserves of new formations. Mr. Belloc contends that the facts disclosed show that the enemy is put to it by the actual thinness of his line.

He continues: "The problem of the allies in the west is not the problem of gradually pushing back an opposing force under pressure to shorten lines which are already as stretched as they can be, consistently with being held at all, when the compulsion for shortening these lines shall arrive it cannot take the form of gradual retirements from one line of trenches to another close behind it. It can only take the form of wholesale retirement, either evacuating Northern France and half of Belgium or evacuating Alsace."

Mr. Belloc also analyzes the German report of the Soissons battle and claims that the statement that more than 5,000 Frenchmen were killed, and more than 5,000 taken prisoners is nonsense.

Canada Getting Big Orders

Contracts For at Least \$50,000,000 in War Supplies Received Already

How Canadian Industries are benefited by the war is seen by the latest government estimates, which indicate that 3,000 factories are busy with orders which total at least \$50,000,000. The prospects are also that the demands for war material will be greatly increased in the future and there are indications that France and Russia will purchase more heavily in Canada in the future.

The war supplies for which contracts have been let in the Dominion cover a large range of articles. They include rifles, bayonets, uniforms, boots, saddles, truck wagons, ammunition, tents, blankets, and many other materials necessary to equip an army. Great orders of shrapnel shells have also been received by a number of leading Canadian firms, and one estimate indicates that already 100,000 a day are being manufactured in the Dominion with the prospects for an increased output in the future.

"The soldiers' pay" is another big item in the war expenditure, for which the Canadian government will have to provide large sums. To defray this expense and the others involved as a result of the struggle it is expected that the militia appropriations covering a period of from April 1 to January 1, of next year, will require \$100,000,000. Should the conflict last two years it is believed that the Dominion will have expended the sum of \$240,000,000 in assisting the empire in its struggle.

Another item which is expected to run into large figures before the war ends is the demand for horses. Experience has proved that the life of a horse on the battlefield is short and hence large orders are expected to be filled in Canada. Besides horses, numerous saddles will be required, and already the French and Russian governments have made heavy purchases here.

Idle Curious Not Wanted

Pleasure Seeking Visitors Only Adding to Burden of Government

Advices from England are that idle visitors to Great Britain are only adding to the burden in that country. The great influx of visitors, of an idle curiosity, has alarmed the government, and they wish such visitors to consider the situation in the British Isles before adding to the burden. In short, to sum up, the British Islands are no place today for curious pleasure seekers. If the influx continues, the home government may resort to measures to check it. Those who have business are welcome but those who go out of curiosity are only embarrassing the government and are not wanted until normal conditions prevail.

Horses Needed by Britain

Many of Those Bought For Second Contingent to be Shipped Now

The average life of army horses when put on active service at the front in Europe is only about ten days, and consequently the demand for replacements from Canada is steadily increasing. The war office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England. They will be replaced by further purchases from the farmers of Canada, under the direction of the purchasing committee appointed by the government.

"Can any one in the audience lend me a \$10 gold piece?" asked the president.

"On what?" queried the pawnbroker in the third row.

Benefits of War

What is to Happen When the Allied Nations Embrace Victorious?

Lord Roseberry contributes a preface to a history of the war by John Buchan in the course of which he says:

"At present we do not authentically know even the actual causes which produced this convulsion over half the world. What is on the surface is clear enough, but it is what is under the surface that matters.

"I am reluctant to believe in a diabolical and cold blooded scheme to bring about a war at this time. At least this does not seem to be proven. If war was being planned, it was, I suspect a longer and a slower match than was burning for our later exploration; and as regards our own part in it, it is a conclusion that that was, strangely enough, unexpected in Prussia, to judge from the venomous and insane fury which has raged against us in Germany since we entered on the campaign.

"We must then suspend our judgment as to the real cause of the war till time and documents are given."

After discussing the present phase of the struggle, Lord Roseberry continues:

"We only see something of the first act of the drama but it will not be complete till we know the fifth. If the Prussians are victorious we need not trouble our heads. That supremacy means, it would seem, the end of liberty, of civilization, and of religion, as we have understood them to be and we shall be compelled to kneel before the dragon of brute force. That contingency, however, we all exclude.

"But what will follow a victory of the Allies? Will it be a cessation of the burden of armament and the establishment of a more balanced equilibrium of power in Europe? None can tell but the answers to these questions, to be unfolded in the fifth act make it much the momentous part of the drama?

"Talk, however, is easy and pleasant. War is an accursed thing which punishes the innocent and generally the guilty go free, but our chroniclers cannot fail to enlarge upon the incalculable blessing which the damnable invasion of Belgium has revealed to the world.

"The enthusiastic and weatherproof unity of the British empire, that would be worth any ordinary war, and is not perhaps, too dearly bought even by such an appalling conflagration as this.

"And this unity, as it is not the beginning, so it is not the end. Bloodshed in common is the cement of nations and we and our sons may look to see a beneficence of empire and a worldship of other nations; not a nightmare of oppression, but world-wide British influence which will be a guarantee of liberty and peace, and which, hand in hand, with our allies in Europe and with our kindred in the United States should go far to make another war such as this impossible.

"That would be a crowning glory to fight for, again for human glory such as no other war has achieved, and yet not an impracticable dream."

Huge Air Fleet

Great Britain is Surprisingly Strong in Matter of Aircraft

A letter to the Chicago Herald from London, contains the information that England is far readier than the world believes in the matter of aircraft. In spite of the secrecy thrown around everything relating to war preparations, it is an open secret in military circles that the British government has in its possession a number of Zeppelins and what are believed to be far more effective a lot of huge aeroplanes capable of carrying a crew of men, and armed with a number of powerful anti-aircraft guns.

Prior to the war, the British army aerodrome service placed small confidence in the Zeppelins and decided the possibility that they could work much harm.

During the recent raid of Cuxhaven, the ease with which Zeppelins were driven off by the British sea-planes was pointed to as evidence of the naval superiority of the German craft. But the British authorities apparently determined to be as well equipped in every respect as their enemies, acquiring dirigibles of the German type. The number of such dirigibles flying the British flag is not known, but it is said to be sufficient to make a decided impression when the strategic moment for their use arrives.

More faith is placed by British fliers in the enormous aeroplanes which have been constructed. These planes have been equipped with a special anti-aircraft gun, designed to take up the recoil when the gun is fired. The details of the armament of the latest craft have been kept secret, but enough is known to justify the statement that the vessels are the most formidable type in existence.

To Increase Food Production

Finance Minister Addresses Agricultural Conference on Need of Increased Farming

Speaking at the agricultural conference held at Ottawa, Hon. W. T. White stated that the minister of agriculture had announced and was preparing to carry out an extensive programme for stimulating food production.

"A new era had now dawned," said Mr. White, in concluding his remarks, "in which the policy would be to greatly increase production. This was a new national policy of patriotism and production march hand in hand. Britain's fleet ensures the safe transport of Britain's food supply, but does not ensure the supply itself. The dominions of the empire ought to make that supply certain and ample. Canada will do her full share and I more, if possible, in this, as in other things.

"Our soldiers offer their lives. Those who remain at home may be depended upon to offer their labor."

Over the porch of the Old South church at Boston is inscribed:

"Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is printed in emphatic letters: "Positively no admittance."

SOME GLOOMY FORECASTS OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOODSTUFFS EXPECTED

Every Man in France is Determined upon Prosecuting the War to a Successful Outcome, and will Fight to Remove Conditions which Endanger Peace

From an entirely reliable source is secured the following summary of views taken by leading members of the French government in regard to the present conditions and future prospects of the war. Spring will undoubtedly witness new developments of the most important character among them the active interposition of Italy and Roumania.

"With these two nations throwing the weight of their armies into the balance on the side of the allied powers," said a cabinet minister, "I expect that the war will end before next winter."

From confidential reports obtained by the French government by means of reliable agents, it is believed in Paris that the German professions of the soundness of their financial and economic conditions are exaggerated. The German industrial building looks very well from the outside. Its facade is made to look very imposing, but the building within is an empty shell.

Authoritative forecasts of the economic outlook in Germany, chiefly derived from impartial Swiss experts, are gloomy. A serious shortage of foodstuffs is expected before the winter is out.

With reference to the French prosecution of the war a leading minister, who, it must be remembered, was speaking not for the gallery but confidentially and in accents of deep conviction, said:

"Every Frenchman, whatever his politics, is determined upon war to a successful outcome. If we simply drive the enemy out of France we should have accomplished nothing. We are not fighting for the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine, or for the defeat of Germany, but for the destruction of militarism. We do not want the complete downfall of Germany. We have no right to enforce any condition on a conquered Germany which we do not impose on ourselves. French and Britain must be predominant in the settlement, if any permanent good is to come out of this war. We both value liberty. The British have a far more deep-rooted conception of liberty than the French have. The French have more equality, but liberty is his."

Heroism and Chivalry

Enemy Cheers Brave Conduct of French Stretcher-bearers

Le Temps prints a letter written by a French soldier to his family, which illustrates how French heroism was chivalrously recognized by the Germans.

"Before Montauquan, in the Somme district," he says, "was a villa which the Germans held strongly, and which we vainly tried to storm. Our greatest efforts only brought us to the enemy's wire entanglements. At midnight several of our wounded lay helpless before the German trenches, whence it was certain death for us to try to fetch them. On the following morning two stretcher-bearers—one belonging to a religious order—left the French lines and coolly approached the German wires, waving Red Cross flags.

"The fusillade immediately ceased on both sides, as a German officer cried in good French, 'What are you going to do?' The bearers answered coolly, 'Pick up the wounded.' The German replied, 'Very good, I give you permission, but you ought to have come yesterday, thus saving them a wretched night. I would certainly have ordered my men to cease firing.'

"One of the German officers shook hands with the religious brother, saying, 'You are brave fellows. We give you half an hour to finish your work, and the firing will begin again.' "Meanwhile the German soldiers lying on a bank nearby waved their hats, cheering loudly. Thus were saved nearly a dozen wounded, all of whom are now recovering."

Canadian Fisheries

Fisheries of the Dominion Are the Most Extensive in Whole World

The annual report of the department of marine and fisheries emphasizes the fact that the fisheries of the Dominion are the most extensive in the world. It likewise noted that the water in and around Canada contains the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world.

The total marketed value of all kinds of fish, etc. taken by Canadian fishermen from the sea and inland lakes and rivers during the year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to \$33,207,748.

This value falls short of that for the preceding year by \$181,716. This is accounted for by the Sockeye salmon run in Northern British Columbia being smaller than usual, and the decrease in the value of halibut.

Of this total value the sea fisheries contributed \$29,472,811, while the inland fisheries contributed \$3,734,937. The value of the fish catch by province was as follows:

British Columbia, \$13,893,950; Nova Scotia, \$8,297,626; New Brunswick, \$4,308,707; Ontario, \$2,674,685; Quebec, \$1,850,427; Prince Edward Island, \$1,280,447; Manitoba, \$606,272; Saskatchewan, \$148,602; Alberta, \$81,913; Yukon, \$68,265.

The young mother stole silently upstairs one evening, to be sure that her little son was sleeping safely. As she paused at the door she saw her husband standing beside the crib, gazing earnestly down at the sleeping child. Tears filled the mother's eyes, and she thought: "How dearly Frederick does love that boy?"

But just then he turned and saw her. "Amelia," he said, "I don't see how on earth they can get up a crib like this for three dollars and sixty cents."

toric with Britain. The two countries must act with a common aim and with the hope of establishing new conditions in Europe.

"I don't look for the breakup of the German empire unless it comes from internal revolution, but we shall have a right to remove the conditions which endanger peace. For instance, Prussia should not be permitted in future to exercise a preponderant influence in the councils of Germany because as things are, Prussia is the menace. The franchise in Prussia should be made the same as in other parts of Germany. Prussia should be rendered impotent in a military sense, and its artificial majority in the Bundesrath removed so that parliament may have the deciding voice in the affairs of the nation.

"Then we must have a reduction in armaments. I don't see the millennium in sight yet, but the production of arms could be controlled by an international commission, on which the present belligerents and neutrals would be represented. This commission would have its agents in every country to see that the manufacture of arms was reduced to the scale imposed on all nations. Limitation of armaments can be accomplished only by international agreement, and it would be necessary to have an international force to see that those agreements were observed."

My informant, who has had excellent opportunities of forming a considered opinion, added that the gravity of the situation and the prodigious nature of the struggle ahead were not underestimated in France, which, he said, was resolute in pursuing the war to the bitter end.

"There will be no lessening of efforts," he said, "when the Germans are driven out of France. France regards the struggle as a war of civilization, and is prepared to act up to the spirit of Premier Viviani's recent declaration. France was never so fortunate in the absence of ambitious men searching after self-glorifications. There is more unity of national sentiment than in England, and a supreme desire to subdue an element which would tend to weaken France internally."

Assistance of Japan

Japanese Foreign Legion Would Help to Crush Germans

The Japanese foreign legion, now being raised voluntarily in Japan to reinforce France on the firing line, will be very welcome. For the first time officialdom acknowledges this.

It is admitted that the raising of a volunteer force of Japs to tender their services as La Fayette did in the American Revolutionary war, will solve a knotty problem. Official participation by the regular Japanese army, under their regular officers and in every way on the same basis as the British, French and Belgians, might result in a serious complication. They might have to be paid, and Japan would be in a position to claim much of the credit for victory should her sons aid in the final crushing of the German empire.

But with the foreign legion coming at least one objection would be solved. These men are reported to be picked veterans of the Russo-Japanese war. They are to be equipped as few Japanese troops ever have been. It is rumored that at their head will come one of Japan's greatest military geniuses, a man whose name will mean much to the allies.

Not only will the foreign legion fight on French soil, but it is expected the Japanese army will eventually enter the war in the west, as an active ally of Russia and Britain. There is said to be a growing sentiment in Britain to ask Japan to take over the protection of Egypt and India, thus releasing for active service against Germany the many British regiments now held idle in these two countries. Russia is said to have suggested that she would welcome an alliance of which would permit the Japs to take a position with the Russians on the firing line in East Prussia, in Galicia and elsewhere along the miles of battle-front extending across the continent of Europe.

Britain and Russia could easily pay Japan for this work. In case of victory—and every expert here agrees that Japan can clinch the victory—that nation would get her share of the compensations. In discussing this, Lucien Millevoye of La Patrie, after declaring that the subject of Japan's help must not be considered a confession of weakness, says:

"France, alert and ready, with the sword of victory already in her hand, implores no one's aid. She merely says to a strong friend, 'If you wish a part of the glory, take it.'"

To Fight to the Bitter End

German Huns Begin to Talk of What Will Happen if Defeat Comes

Maximilian Harden, reviewing the war in his organ, Die Kultur, says: "Beat us. Drive us into the sea, into the Rhine. Starve us to submission. We shall die honorably, die standing up with clean arms. We do not know whether we shall win, but we know we shall not end unworthily. We are conserving both our confidence and our nourishment for a very long struggle, yet in a year we may be using thorns and thistles for a time, instead of bread. We are quieter than in the first current of the war's enthusiasm, but not more cowardly; nor are we to be intimidated. In prayer we are ever joyful, and still hark to the German maxim, 'Rely upon thyself; then wilt thou never deceive thyself.'"

Walk—Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her. H. McIntosh—No; but my brother does, and this is his hat.

Dear Sweet Thing—Aren't you feeling well?
Steady—No; I ate German noodle soup and French friend potatoes for supper, and they won't arbitrate.

At the Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the hotel during the past week:



Archie Johnston, Geo. L. Goodland, F. C. Henck, J. M. Dulaney, H. H. Ogden, Frank Deaton, H. L. Heath, C. A. Johnston, B. S. Rhey, W. H. White, J. Fenning, W. C. McRbert, J. H. Fane, J. Tait Hunter, Gibson Baines, H. F. McKee, O. O. Davis, D. Craig, J. D. Stafford, Calgary; S. D. Packer, C. J. Ingram, C. McLean, H. H. Rea, O. Haggblom, J. V. Cook, T. P. Peters, D. Baker, W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge; E. B. Bailey, Winnipeg; E. S. Archibald, Ottawa; H. McKee, C. Marose, W. E. Bortolotto, Taber; D. McMillan, P. J. Paulson, H. R. Rye, R. K. Park, Carleton Place; F. T. Hall, W. L. Dumbell, C. H. Leger, O. E. Smith, J. Paterson, W. Matthews, J. S. Simpson, Nanton; Stanley McGinnis, A. L. McNaughton, James Harrison, Jacob Barton, Wilfred Collins, Hugh Terkey, Bert Stitt, Bobby Roberts, Edwin C. Law, Tom Goodie, Carmangay; J. A. Bowers, William Grant, C. C. Hanna, N. Heath, Walter James, Armada; Neil Beaton, W. C. Palmer, B. Pederson, Jim Goetz, Loma; A. J. Spinkie, L. W. Spinkie, Brant; Gus. Gussick, Dan Harper, Champion; J. D. McCullough, Wm. Chapell, Reid Hill, A. Armstrong, F. Mathews, Jack McGregor, E. J. McCauley, Savoy; A. W. Newton, Phoenix Arizona; A. L. Smith, Edmonton.

Defrauded C. P. R.

Three officials of the C. P. R., O. Johnson, Gilbert Brown and Charles Forbes, have been committed for trial by Magistrate R. Gordon Revelstoke, on charges of conspiring to defraud the company for which they worked. The method employed by the three men seems to have been the making out of false payrolls. The men were in the employ of the company at Rogers Pass on the big tunnel which is being constructed there.

Champion News

Mr. E. M. S. Orr was a Calgary visitor on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. W. J. Porter met with what might have been a very serious accident recently. While carrying a load of apples past a stove, the stove became ignited and Mr. Porter was severely burnt about the face. We are glad to say, however, that he is rapidly recovering.

Mr. E. W. Paulson and A. M. O'Brien returned last week from their trip to the States. They were greatly taken with the country, but are glad to be back in Alberta once more.

Mr. Donald Paterson, of Lethbridge, was a visitor to this town on Sunday and Monday of last week.

On Tuesday last a patriotic dance was held in the Marks hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the patriotic fund. The exact amount raised is not yet stated, but we hope to publish the figures in the next issue. A social gathering was held at the same time and everyone enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

The young folks are looking glum as a result of the fact that the water has been cut off and the water. However, cheer up, it is a sign of spring.

The Women's Methodist Foreign Mission Society held their first monthly meeting on Friday last at the home of Mrs. Matt Roberts. A most entertaining as well as instructive afternoon was spent. A nice program had been arranged after which a delightful lunch was served. The society expect to continue these meetings monthly and hope to be able to further the cause for which they are working.

Mr. Burgess is now occupying the house formerly occupied by Mr. George Williams in the subdivision.

Lomond News

On Thursday horses were sold here for remounts and cavalry. Little did Lomond know that before she was a year old she would be called upon to help furnish horses for a war involving three parts of the world. Many horses were paraded for inspection but only thirteen were chosen. There were many spectators, and as soon as a team went out the back door of the barn, there was a team brought in the front door to fill the gap, so full was the town of horses and men.

It is the earnest wish that these horses will speedily have the chance of carrying their kiki-clat soldiers and drawing the guns to the aid of the d.w.f.b. of B-rin.

George Whitley is hobnobbing with the head of a cow, as he is twisting his leg when he reaches the high broke and the front end of the horse is held in the air. The horse is a good one, but the head is a little bit of a trouble.

The Ladies' Aid program on Thursday last, \$25, with the standing the small entrance fee. The program consisted of songs, dramatics, and recitations. After the program a program lunch was served, and the hall was decorated with many toasts.

Mr. Downy is receiving his new house. We are waiting for the next move.

Mrs. Ostrom has been on the sick list, but we are pleased to see her run again.

What about the weather man? February was an ideal month. March for sunny Alberta.

A couple of dozen of prize chickens are making their homes in the neighborhood of the elevator. They surely will get fat in government wheat.

Cardinal Facts

Everybody can do a little. Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improve production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the Grains of the Empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we acquit ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and pride in the years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other countries and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies both of foodstuffs and materials.

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,579 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12,789,960 bushels from Russia and central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,683 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy to-day.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1st, 1913 to July 31st, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1st, 1913, to July 31st, 1914 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000 and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels?

Patriotism and Production

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by your deeds you are required to be known, it is now. Now, when the Empire is at war; now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, when Britain is fighting for Belgium's right to live; now, when the world's liberties are at stake; now, when Germany seeks to prostrate Britain even as she has prostrated Belgium; now, when Germany threatens the forty million people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales with starvation; now, when the enemy is bombarding peaceful towns and villages, slaughtering innocent and harmless women and children; now, when fertile fields and fruitful gardens of other lands

CREDIT

AUCTION SALE

22 Head of Extra Good Work Horses
Cattle, Hogs, Poultry
and Implements

Acting upon instructions from Mr. JERRY ROYER, I will sell at public auction on
SEC. 27, TP. 19, RGE. 25, W. 4th M.
SITUATE 9 MILES EAST AND 2 MILES NORTH OF
BLACKIE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, 1915

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of \$25 and under, cash; over that amount seven months credit given on approved joint lien notes, bearing interest at 8% per annum. Five per cent. off for cash.

Sale will start at 11 o'clock. Having rented my farm all will be sold without reserve.
LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

A. H. EBY, Clerk

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned has received instructions from Frank Garrison, to sell by public auction at his place, EAST HALF SECTION 26-18-25, 9 1/2 Miles East of Brant, or 9 Miles North East of Ensign
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1915
Sale Starts at 1 O'clock

1 team horses, weight 2600 lbs.
1 team horses, weight 2500 lbs.
3 milch cows, fresh with calf at foot
1 Jersey milch cow, to freshen soon
3 yearlings
15 shoats; 14 pigs, 2 1/2 months old; 2 brood sows;
Chickens
1 wagon, 1 binder, 1 land packer, 1 sulky plow, 1 top buggy,
2 sets work harness, 1 cook stove, 2 heaters, 1 shot gun, 12 guage,
and other articles.

TERMS:—10% cash at time of sale, with eight months credit on balance at 8 per cent. per annum on approved joint lien notes, 5% off for all cash.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE

SALE STARTS 1 O'CLOCK

F. A. DICKENSON

A. W. H. THOMPSON

Clerk

Auctioneer

cific," said Mr. Carson yesterday. "As it is needed, it will be shipped out to the various districts in which it is to be distributed."

"We will have nothing to do with the distribution. That will be handled through the Dominion government commissioners in Winnipeg, which will be the center of the grain distributing organization. I understand that applications for grain, which are taken at the local Dominion land office, are forwarded on to the grain headquarters in Winnipeg. All we have had to do with the grain is to buy it."

"When the plan of distributing seed grain was at first broached, the government contemplated taking no applications after February, but since the needs of the farmers have become more apparent, I understand there is practically no limit, and that applications will be received until such time as all farmers in the drought area are taken care of."

"The purchasing of oats will continue for a short time, but the great bulk of grain that is needed has already been taken over."—Alberta.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of the mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- Rank
 - Name
 - Regimental Number
 - Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
 - Battalion
 - Brigade
 - First (or Second) Canadian Contingent
 - British Expeditionary Force
- Army Post Office,
London, England.

Shiloh
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
"Shiloh costs so little and does so much!"

There appears to have been quite a number of spurious certificates of the Moose Mountain Oil company introduced on to the market lately. Just how many there are is not known and it will not be possible to arrive at the amount until the certificates issued are checked up. Many of the Calgary brokers are out of pocket on the transaction.

BERRYWATER AMATEURS

Will Present The Play Entitled

"TOPSY TURVY"

SHIMP'S HALL,

VULCAN, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12th

Eight O'clock

Auspices of Ladies' Aid

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

AUCTION SALE

51 HORSES
RIGS, HARNESS, ETC.

Having instructions from Thos. and Charles Nash, John Dickson and H. Mainland, the undersigned will sell their valuable horses, by public auction, without reserve, at

Economy Stables, High River

on
SATURDAY, MARCH 13

Commencing at One O'clock

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 brown mare, 12 years, 1700; | 1 black gelding, 4 years, 1350 |
| 1 brown mare, 4 years, 1400; | 1 brown gelding, 4 years, 1300 |
| 1 bay mare, 9 years, 1300; | 2 Fillies, 2 years old |
| 1 bay gelding, 4 years, 1200; | 3 Geldings, 2 years old |
| 1 black gelding, 4 years, 1200; | 2 Fillies, 1 year old |
| 1 brown mare, 9 years, 1400; | 3 colts, 1 year old |
| 1 bay mare, 4 years, 1250; | 4 geldings, 3 years old |
| 1 bay gelding, 4 years, 1200; | 1 chestnut mare, 8 years, 1000 |
| 1 brown mare, 7 years, 1400; | 1 pony gelding |
| 1 brown mare, aged, 1100; | 1 team bay mares, 2700 |
| 1 grey gelding, 4 years, 1100; | 1 gelding, 4 years, 1300 |
| 1 brown mare, 9 years, 1500; | 1 team black gelds., 7 and 9, 3200 |
| 1 brown mare, 9 years, 1200; | 1 team bay gelds., 9 and 11, 2800 |
| 1 bay gelding, 4 years, 1550; | 1 brown gelding, 7 years, 1700 |
| 2 bay geldings, 6 years, 2400; | 1 team drivers |
| 1 bay gelding, 4 years, 1200; | 1 team geldings |
| | 1 pony mare |

FOLLOWING TO BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY:—

Set work harness, wagon, cook stove, bed (5 ft. 6 in. complete), 2 kitchen chairs, heater, gasoline cooker, kitchen utensils, 2 grain scoops.

2 democrats, 2 breaking carts, 2 buggies, Adams wagon, with pole and shafts and double box, truck wagon, stock saddle, 8 in. feed grinder, cutter, with pole.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, with eight months credit on balance at 8 per cent. interest per annum on approved joint lien notes, or 5 per cent. off for cash.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE.

SALE STARTS 1 P.M.

F. A. Dickenson, Clerk.

A. W. H. THOMPSON, Auctioneer